HERCULES CEMENT STONE MACHINE

CENTURY CEMENT MACHINE CO.
ROCHESTER N.Y. U.S.A.

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CATALOGUE OF

The Century Cement Machine Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

The Hercules

Cement Stone Machine

Rochester, N. Y., U. S. A.

1907

Cable Address—"HERCULES" Western Union Code.

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INTRODUCTORY

IN producing this, our catalogue for 1907, we do so feeling assured that a careful perusal of its pages cannot help but be of interest to all associated with the manufacture of concrete stone. When we built the first Hercules machine, nearly four years ago, the cement block was in its infancy and considered by many simply an experiment. Since then, however, they have proven their true value, and to-day concrete blocks have become as staple a building material as stone, brick or lumber.

With the advent of the block came innumerable machines for their manufacture, the great majority absolutely worthless and destined to be short-lived. The Hercules, built along correct lines, came quickly into popular favor, and the demand for them from that day to this has been fast and unceasing. Like the Cement Block, the Hercules machine is no longer an experiment—it has been thoroughly tested and tried, and its merits proven beyond a doubt.

In re-designing this machine for 1907 every part has been carefully considered, and where no changes have been made, it is because the older form has proven its competency for the work it had to do, but where an improvement was possible, every detail has been carefully worked out and re-designed in order to make the 1907 Hercules superior to any ever before built.

Our machine is planned and built with a view to producing stone of the very highest quality. Lack of complicated mechanism, together with capacity for producing an unlimited number of sizes and designs, have long marked it as the most desirable machine to install.

This catalogue contains illustrations of the latest Hercules machine and its product, and is intended to appeal to the reason of reasonable people. If on any points it is obscure, we shall appreciate the opportunity of making it plain by correspondence with you.

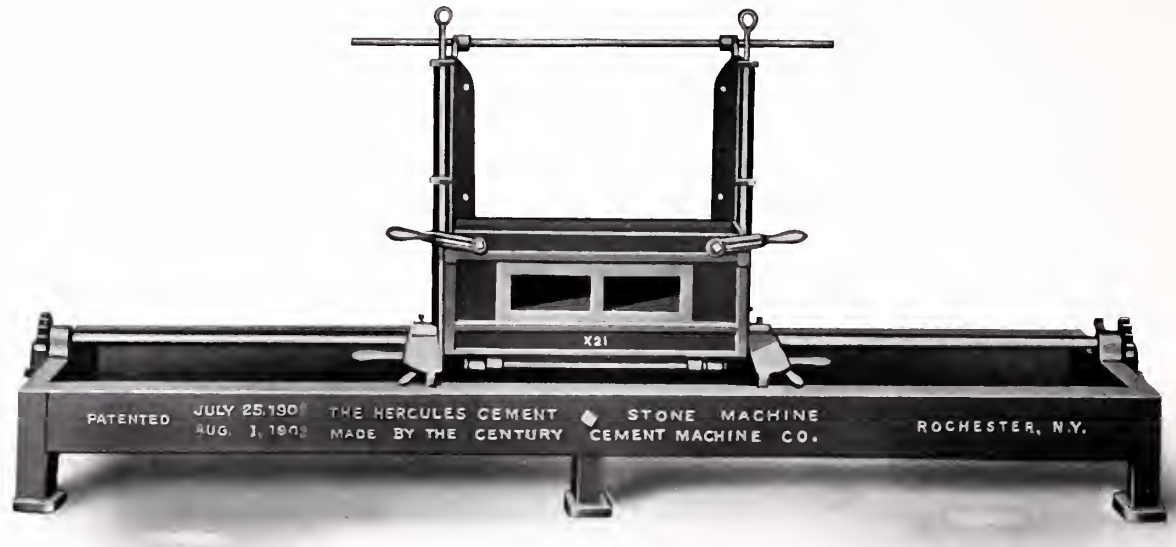
Respectfully,

CENTURY CEMENT MACHINE CO.

Rochester, N. Y.

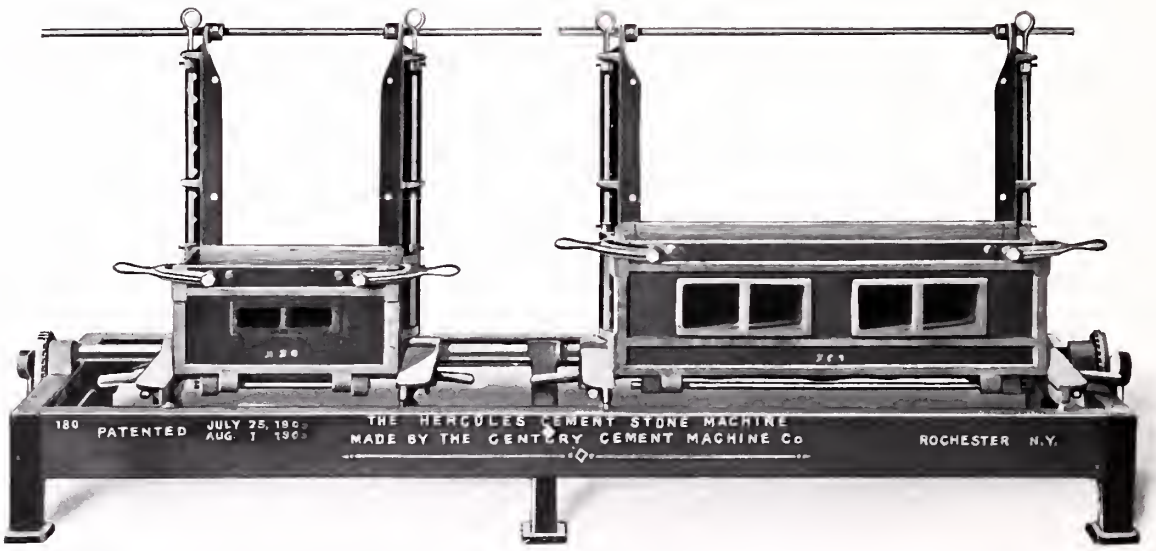
The Hercules Cement Stone Machine

Model 1907



Equipped with One Pair L Arms

Plates attached for making Rock Face Stone 8″ high, 10″ wide, 20″ long.



Equipped with Two Pair L Arms

Plates attached for making Stone 8″ high, 10″ wide, 16″ long and Stone 8″ high, 10″ wide, 32″ long.

Construction

In the development of the Hercules machine our aim has been to produce one simple in operation, durable in construction, and capable of producing an unlimited number of sizes and designs of stone. Just how well we have succeeded we leave to the reader to decide.

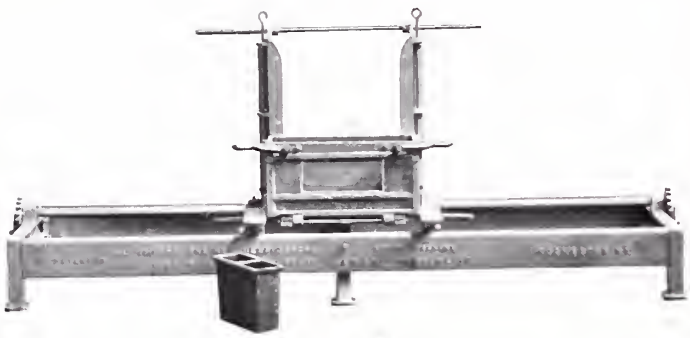
Simplicity Not a chain, spring, lever or pin enters into its make-up. There are no clumsy gears to clog with cement—no unwieldly weights to lift and adjust—no friction, consequently no wearing of parts; in fact, no intricate mechanism whatever to get out of order and annoy the operator. We know you will agree with us that simplicity in cement working machinery is a most important feature.

Durability The durability of the machine is *guaranteed*. All parts have been carefully considered, and where unusual strength is demanded, selected materials have been used and applied in a scientific manner. The frame of the machine is made from high-grade iron. The main shaft (1⅜ inches in diameter), together with all rods is of the very best quality cold-rolled steel, and handsomely nickeled. Heavy steel bolts are used throughout. All plates and cores are made sufficiently heavy to withstand any strain in tamping.

Adaptability The unlimited range of sizes and designs that can be produced on the Hercules make it the most desirable machine to install. It is adaptable for the making of every size, design or shape of block, as well as Water-tables, Sills, Lintels, Steps, etc., up to six feet in length. The ornamental features alone are such as to make it an absolute necessity in every complete block plant.

All parts are interchangeable. Changes from one size or design to another are quickly and easily made. This places you in a position to supply the demand for any size or design of stone that may be required.

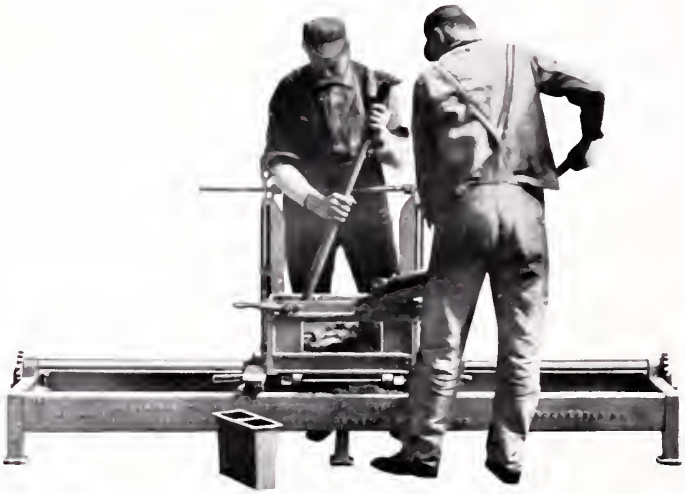
Method of Operation



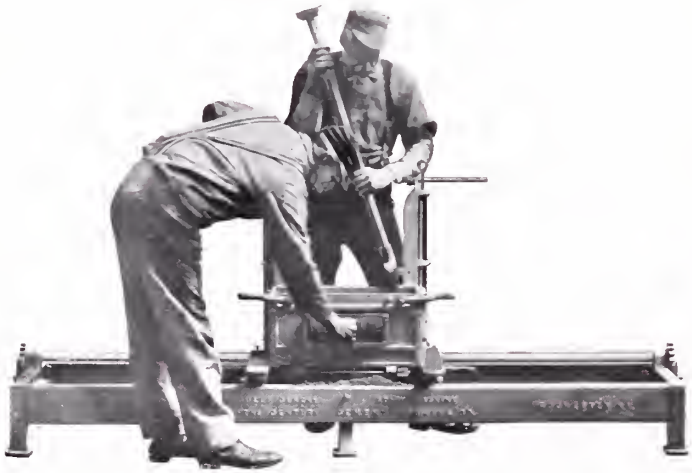
Ready for Material.

This shows the machine set up and ready for the Material, the Swinging or Core Door forming the front of mould, the Wooden Pallet the back, while the Face or Impression Plate is on the bottom. Sixteen and twenty-inch long Blocks have one Core Hole, twenty-four and thirty-two-inch long Blocks have two Core Holes.

First operation in tamping. The Facing Material, generally composed of two parts fine sand to one part Portland Cement, is mixed rather dry and placed in the machine in just sufficient quantity to nicely cover the Face Plate. This is not tamped, however, until a quantity of the coarser backing has been placed on top, up to and even with the bottom of the Core Hole in the Swinging Door. Tamp the coarser material thoroughly opposite Core Hole only, leaving ends and space between the Cores loose.



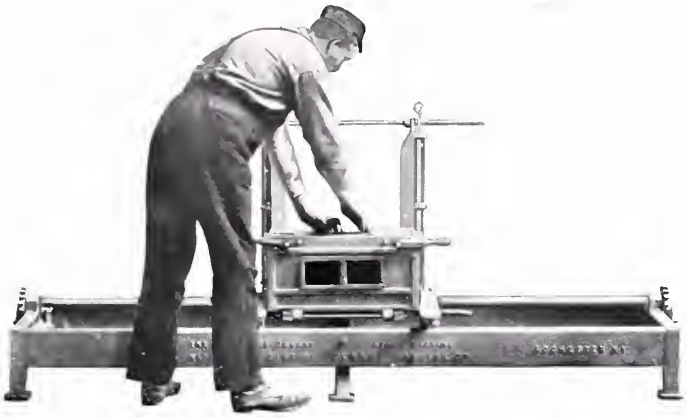
Tamping Coarse Material Into Facing.



Inserting the Core.

Showing method of placing Cores, which are easily and quickly inserted by hand, through the holes in the Core Door, resting on the material which has been tamped smooth. After Cores have been inserted the balance of mould is filled with the coarse material, meanwhile tamping thoroughly.

Method of Operation--Continued



Finishing Back of Block.

Smoothing off back of Block with trowel or straight edge. If back of Block is desired especially smooth, a small quantity of the fine Facing can be sprinkled on, giving a perfect finish to back of Block.

Making of Block is now completed. The man at the rear of machine tips mould back on frame by aid of top rod. The Block now rests on Wooden Pallet in same position as when placed in the wall.

Revolving Mould.

Simple Method of Removing Core.

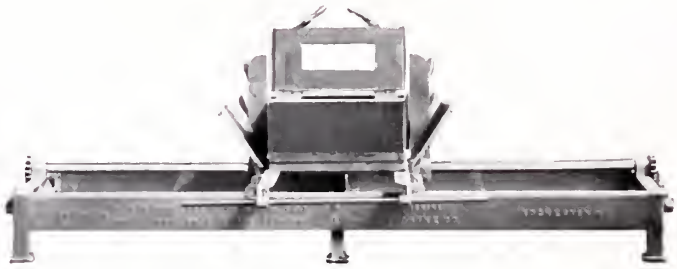
Cores now stand in a perpendicular position, preventing any liability of sagging of back of Block when wet mixture is used. All Cores are tapered, thus allowing for easy removal.

Method of Operation--Continued

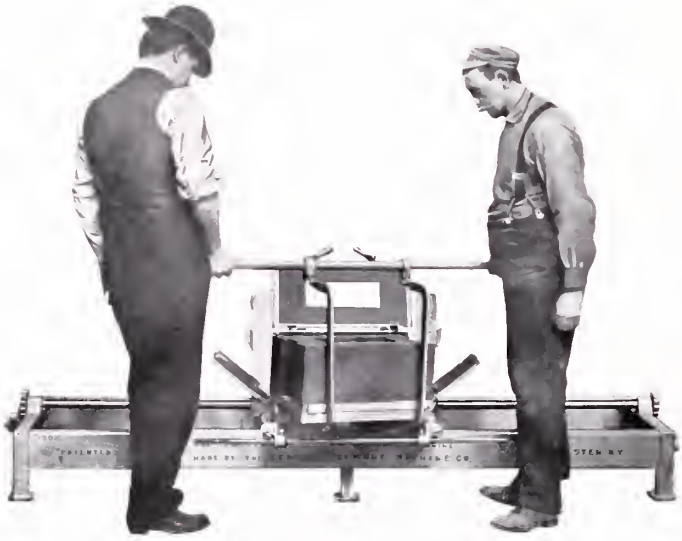
Releasing Face Core Door and Ends.

Release Mould Plate Clamps, raise Core Door and with knee against Face Plate, open Cams which hold Face Plate in position, letting Face Door back gently against the Brackets. Open End Doors.

Hercules Blocks are noted for their clean sharp edges, perfect appearance and exactness in size.



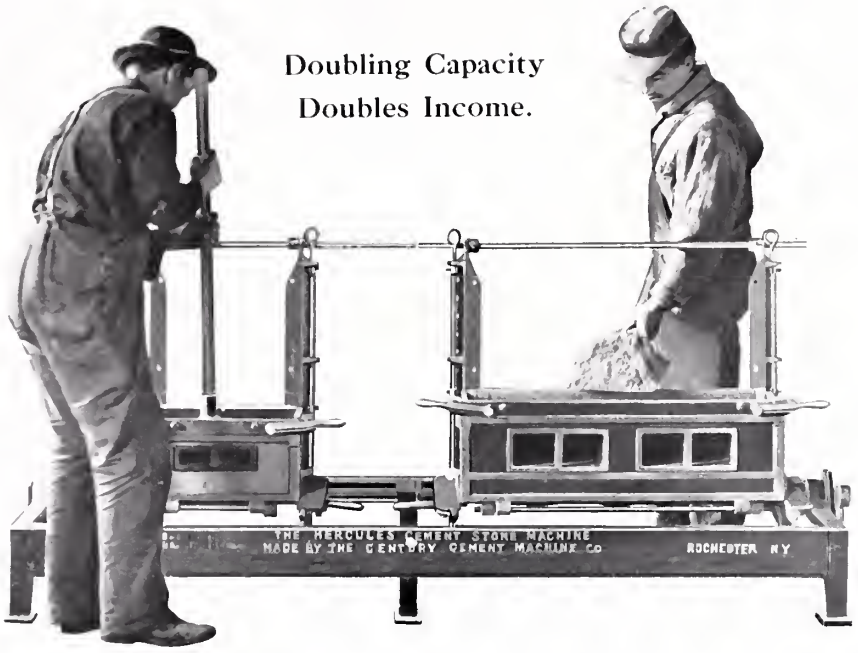
Block Completed Ready for Removal.



Method of Removal.

For removing Blocks a specially-designed carrier has been constructed. It is strong, durable and easy to handle.

Two Machines in One



Doubling Capacity Doubles Income.

Operating Double Arms

The Hercules is so constructed as to allow of its being operated either single or double. This is a most important feature. In order to manufacture two stone of the same or different sizes or designs on the one machine at one time, all that is necessary is to add an extra pair of L arms. In operating double arms each block is made entirely independent of the other. This doubles your capacity without necessitating the purchase of an additional machine and is a point not covered by any other make, but is a most valuable one for conservative buyers to consider.

Those prospective operators desiring to start in a small way can do so by installing the machine equipped with one pair of L arms for turning out one block at a time, increasing their output gradually according to the demand. An extra pair of L arms can be added at any time for $30.00. Two sets of L arms are included in outfit A. This double arm arrangement not only doubles your capacity, but the amount of labor required is much less than would be necessary to operate two separate machines.

Results

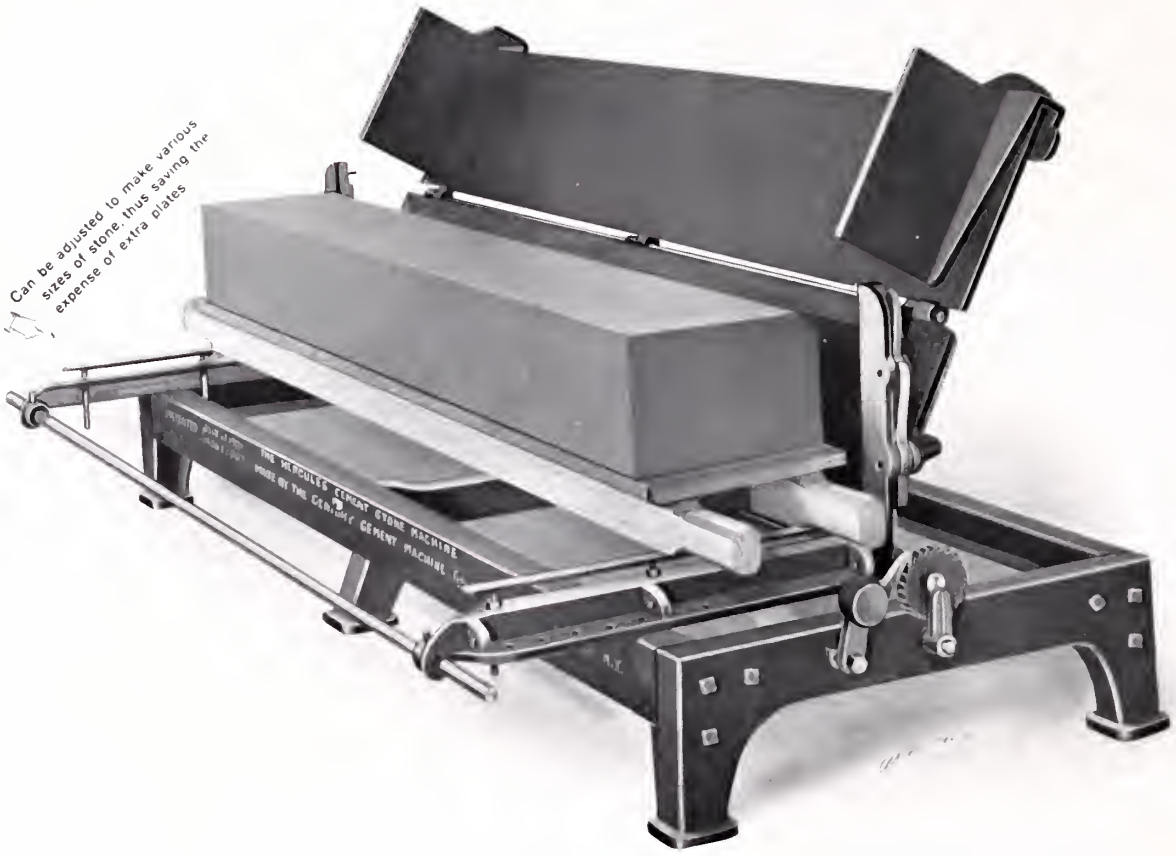
The number of stone that can be produced in a day depends entirely on the system employed in the various plants. It has been and is still the custom with many manufacturers of cement block machinery to make unwarranted claims as to the speed of their respective machines. Oftentimes the number of stone that can be produced in a day has been so exaggerated as to appear absolutely ridiculous to anyone at all familiar with the handling of cement. The first consideration should always be *quality*, and the speed should be judged on the basis of *good* stone only.

In order that the reader may in no way be misled regarding the Hercules, we give below a few random reports received by us from actual working plants located in different sections. If you so desire, we will gladly furnish the names of these parties and many more, in order that you can by personal investigation learn the truth of our statements.

Bona-fide Statements

Birmingham, Ala.	Operating 2 pair L arms—265 to 350 blocks per day—size 8 x 10 x 20.						
Bath, N. Y.	2 pair arms—275 blocks per day—size 8 x 10 x 20.						
Greensburg, Pa.	1	"	"	122	"	"	size 8 x 10 x 20.
Lakewood, Ohio.	1	"	"	180	"	"	size 8 x 10 x 24 and 44 blocks 8 x 8 x 24 in one day.
Alsen, N. Y.	2	"	"	275 to 300 24" stone per day.			
Greeley, Col.	1	"	"	280 8 x 8 x 16	"	"	
Casanova, Va.	2	"	"	232 20"	"	"	7 hours.
West Pittston, Pa.	1	"	"	1 block 8 x 10 x 16 every 3 minutes.			
Rochester, N. Y.	1	"	"	115 24" blocks per day, 3 men.			

Water Tables, Sills, Lintels, and Coping


Can be adjusted to make various sizes of stone, thus saving the expense of extra plates
THE HERCULES CEMENT STONE MACHINE

Cement Water Tables, Window Sills and Lintels

Are in steady demand for all classes of buildings, and every up-to date stone plant should be prepared to supply them on short notice. The Hercules places you in a position to meet this growing demand. Do not be misled into the belief that you can produce this class of stone by using wooden forms or that a separate machine is necessary. The Hercules is the only machine fulfilling these requirements, making Water Tables, Sills, Lintels, etc., up to six feet long, ten inches high and twelve inches wide, or as much smaller as desired. This class of stone is produced exact in measurement and true in form. The manner in which it is made allows for the use of re-inforcement when necessary. The entire operation is exactly the same as that employed in making ordinary blocks.

Simple adjustments allow for making various sizes. The length can be reduced at any time by merely setting the End Plates at the required distance. The height is reduced by using the Water Table adjustments, which are attached to the L arm (see cut above) and on which the pallet rests. By raising these adjusters the pallet is forced forward sufficiently to make any height desired. This allows for the use of one size of pallet for all sizes of stone.

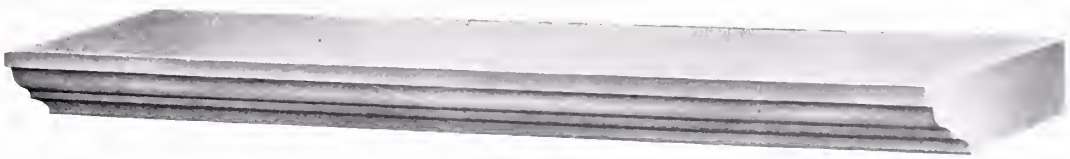
Water Tables, Sills, Lintels and Coping

Below will be found illustrations showing a variety of ornamental features that can be easily developed by the use of the Water Table plates.

Above illustration shows plain Water Table with small 45-degree bevel made by using a strip of wood cut to the proper angle and inserted in the bottom of mould. In preparing these strips for use, it is advisable to have them as free from knots or imperfections as possible. A coating of shellac will prevent the raising of the grain and give it a perfectly smooth appearance. We advise this method owing to its being inexpensive. Were iron inserts used, it would require the purchasing of various styles and lengths which would naturally add to the cost of equipment.

Above illustration shows plain Water Table with rounded edge—made in same manner as above described.

Above illustration shows a Lug Sill made by placing a wooden strip cut to proper length and pitch and placed against upright or swing door.



Above illustration shows Moulding formed by use of wooden strip of which a variety of designs can be found in any up-to-date lumber yard.

Section of Block showing coarse Aggregate mixed wet--This is a Concrete Block.

Section of Block with Sand alone as Aggregate mixture only dampened--This is NOT a Concrete Block.

As a Building Material

The Concrete Block is no longer an experiment, it has been tested and proven its true worth as a high-class building material. A few years ago, owing to lack of confidence in their stability, concrete blocks were only used in the construction of light foundations and small buildings. To-day, however, they are playing a most important part in the building of churches, factories, ware-houses, public buildings, theatres, etc. The properly made concrete block is in steady demand and finds a ready sale, while poorly made blocks are a drug on the market. In undertaking the manufacture of high-class stone, the first requirement is to secure a machine so constructed as to turn out stone that is attractive in appearance, true to measure and capable of fulfilling the demands of the most particular builder.

Appearance

The stone most attractive in appearance are those made by tamping directly on the face or impression plate. This gives a sharp, clean-cut impression of the design and also allows for the use of a special, fine, rich mixture for the face of the block and a coarser mixture for the back. Stone made with this rich face mixture will naturally repell moisture to a much greater extent than those made of one material throughout.

Strength

The use of crushed stone or coarse material for the back of the block effects a great saving in cement and at the same time gives a much stronger stone than where sand and cement alone are used. Blocks made of sand and cement alone and merely dampened are not concrete blocks, but on the contrary simply sand blocks. The very term "Concrete" suggests coarse material and plenty of water. It has been proven by actual tests that blocks composed of this coarser wet mixture (five-to-one) will out-test by far a sand block mixed damp made three-to-one. The making of a truly concrete block on all types of machines is not possible. In fact the Hercules is the *only* machine so constructed as to allow for the use of a really wet mixture. Machines of the side face type compel the use of one grade of material throughout. This must naturally be mixed very dry in order to prevent sticking or adhering to the plates. Other machines that tamp on the face plate but insert and remove the cores from the side are also compelled to use a dry mixture, as otherwise the block would fall out of shape the moment the core was removed. The use of a wet mixture is made possible with the Hercules owing to the fact that the cores while inserted from the side, are removed from the top.

Comparison

More Impervious to Moisture

Saves Material

A Perfect Face is Obtained by Facing

In the making of all grades of stone it becomes absolutely necessary to properly proportion the different aggregates. This applies to stone made entirely of sand as well as those made by using the coarser materials, and all stone makers should, in order to produce a first-class product, pay particular attention to this very important point.

Filling Voids

To properly estimate the correct amount of cement to use in order to fill all voids, the following plan will be found simple and effective: Supposing for example, the mixture is to be five-to-one composed of sand and crushed stone or gravel. Take $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts of sand, $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarts crushed stone or gravel $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$-inch in size, and one quart crushed stone or gravel up to one inch in size. Place the above, thoroughly mixed, into a receptable holding five quarts or more. Level off the mixture and add water until it appears on the surface. The amount of water used will give the required amount of cement necessary to properly fill all voids. In the event of the mixture requiring more than one quart of water, it is a sign that your aggregate is too coarse for a five-to-one mixture. This being the case it becomes necessary to lessen the amount of the coarser material, adding its equivalent in finer material. Continue along these lines until one quart of water proves sufficient to fill all voids.

The perfect filling of voids gives perfect concrete and produces the water-proof block.

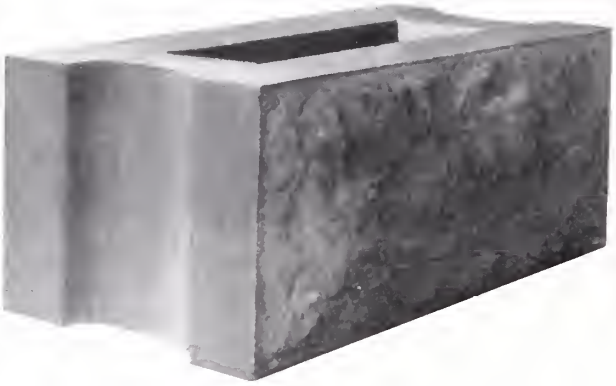
In order to produce stone that is to be uniform in strength and appearance, the materials must be carefully measured. Hap-hazard methods will surely result in producing a most unsatisfactory product. We give below some simple dependable suggestions that will prove of great benefit if carefully followed.

Measuring Aggregates

Provide a box (12″ square and 12″ deep) which will hold one cubic foot, also a bottomless box ($2\frac{1}{2}$′ long, 2′ wide, 12″ deep) which will hold five cubic feet. Apply the results obtained from test for filling voids given above, using your materials in proportion according to the results of your test, the smaller box serving as the measure. In case you are using sand and gravel direct from the bank, which however, we do not advise, the larger box only will be required. After this has been filled with the materials, it can be lifted away, leaving the materials properly measured, ready for thorough mixing dry.

After mixing, the cement is added in the quantity required which has been ascertained from the void test.

These suggestions may to many appear lengthy and unnecessary, but we have gone into details for the reason that we feel that the business is of sufficient importance to call for the utmost care on the part of everyone engaged in the manufacture of this kind of building material and the best machine can only produce according to the materials used.



Showing Stone with Vertical Air Space only.

Showing Stone with both Vertical and Horizontal Air Space.

Use this Design Pallet for making above Design Stone.

Use this Design Pallet for making above Design Stone.

Pallets In the manufacture of stone both iron and wood pallets are used. Wood is cheaper than iron and when properly made, wooden pallets give the highest satisfaction. The material will not adhere to wooden pallets and they are lighter and easier to handle.

We recommend the use of wooden pallets with the Hercules machine and a sample is always included with every outfit. The matter of expense in pallets is well worth considering. Many machines are offered that compel the use of expensive iron pallets. This is due to the fact that the tamping comes directly on the pallet, which must necessarily be of iron in order to stand the constant strain, whereas with the Hercules the pallet merely serves as a receptacle for the block when completed.

Horizontal and Vertical Air Chamber Occasionally builders will specify blocks having both horizontal and vertical air chambers. This special style of block can be easily supplied at any time by the adding of small half-round pieces of wood to the regular pallets, as per cut above.

Cost of Making The cost of producing concrete blocks depends entirely on the cost of materials in different sections and the systems employed in the various plants. We give below an average estimate of the quantity of materials required in the making of certain sizes of stone. By applying the cost of cement and sand in a given locality together with the cost of labor, it is possible to arrive at a fair estimate as to cost.

Average Amount of Materials Required for Making Concrete Blocks

Based on composition:— { Facing....2 to 1 / Backing...5 to 1

Cement required for Facing, about	2½ sacks	Sand required for Backing about	25 cu. feet
" " " Backing "	10 "	Crushed Stone or Gravel for Back-	
Sand " " Facing, "	5 cu. feet	ing, about	25 cu. feet

Hand-mixed—employing three men.

Will produce about	110 blocks 8 x 8 x 16	Will produce about	79 " 8 x 8 x 24
" " "	98 " 8 x 8 x 20	" " "	56 " 8 x 8 x 32

Time required for making depends on manner of handling and arrangement of plant. A safe estimate would be from 3 to 5 minutes per block, according to size. See page 9.

Colored Stone

You Color the Face, Not the Entire Block

Coloring Colored concrete blocks can be made to represent practically any kind of natural stone and is a profitable feature for everyone to consider, as colored stone properly made always finds a ready sale Many buildings erected with other materials owe their attractiveness to the fact that colored concrete stone has been used effectively for trimmings, etc.

Saving of Coloring In the coloring of stone it is advisable to use mineral colorings rather than those made from chemicals as colorings made from chemicals are always more or less uncertain and have in some instances been known to effect the cement itself. Colorings naturally add somewhat to the cost of stone and this additional cost is greatly increased where it becomes necessary to color the entire block. Under the Hercules method of manufacture it is only necessary to mix a very small amount of coloring with the facing material and as a result, manufacturers operating the Hercules machines are always in a position to defy competition in this line, colored stone being produced at a very slight advance in cost over the regular stone.

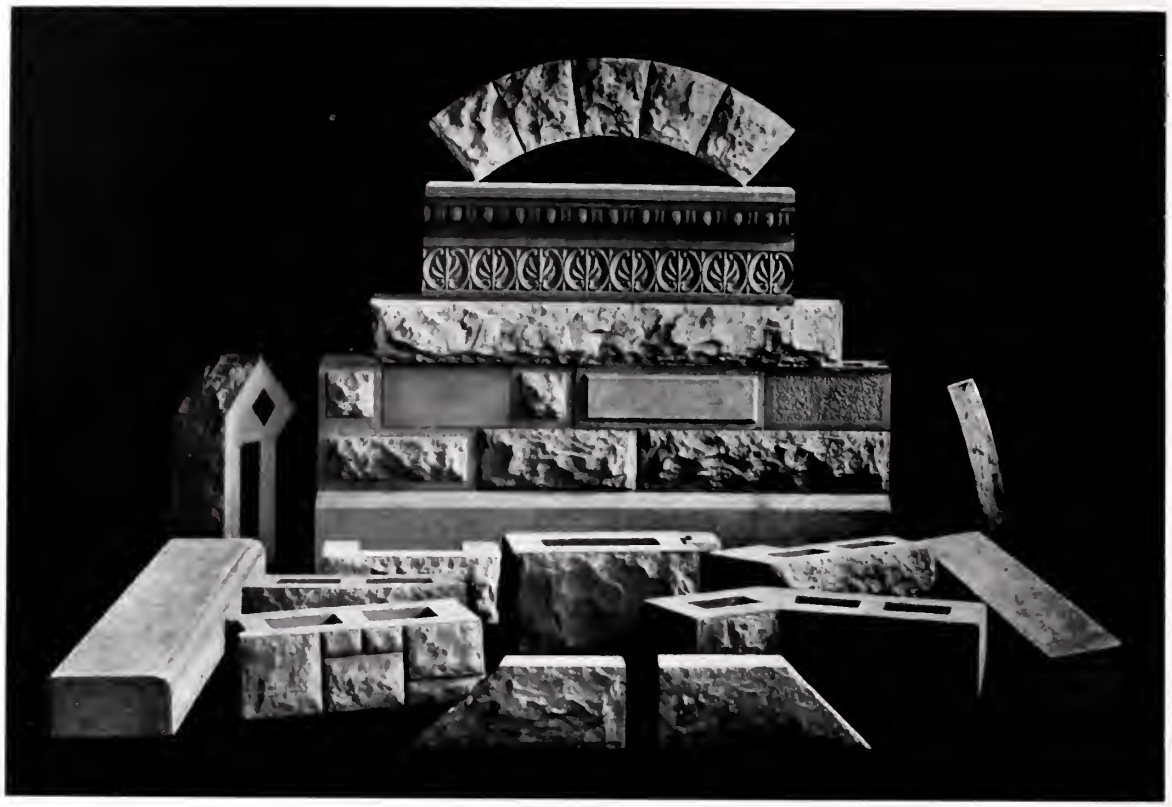
Curing For the proper curing of blocks a suitable place should be provided, one that will afford protection from the sun and dry winds. Blocks should not be removed from under cover until at least seven days have elapsed since the making. In the event of your not having sufficient shelter to protect all the blocks made in seven days, it is advisable to remove a quantity of the older blocks each day to a suitable place where they should be covered with canvas, straw or some such materials which will hold moisture and protect them from the elements.

In following the latter plan, it is well in placing the blocks in tiers to place pieces of lath between each stone, as this protects the stone and allows for thorough spraying.

Spraying Spraying should be commenced about twelve hours after a block has been made and be continued for from seven to ten days. Spraying should not be neglected. It is well to give this into the hands of one responsible person who will see that it is regularly and thoroughly done. Good stone can only be produced by proper curing. Pallets can be safely removed from the blocks at the end of three days.

Blocks should never be used in buildings until they are at least from 24 to 30 days old. Green blocks placed in a wall are very liable to crack from shrinkage.

Taken Direct from Stone made on the Hercules Machine



Variety The real value of a cement block machine is based entirely upon what it is capable of producing in the way of sizes and designs. Judging a machine from the standpoint of its purchase price alone is a mistake often made by many prospective buyers. Many machines, apparently cheap at first cost have proven so limited as to the sizes and designs they make as to be practically worthless to the operator of any up-to-date stone plant. Those purchasing machines simply on account of cheapness in price are very apt to find themselves so handicapped by the limited variety it is possible to produce as to make the purchase of additional machines imperative. After the required number of machines for the making of the various sizes and designs of stone have been purchased, each at a cost probably exceeding the original in price, it soon becomes apparent to the operator that his investment, though small at the start, has in the end proven the most expensive. Here is where the unlimited features of our Hercules machine stand out most forcibly and stamp it as the *one* machine to buy.

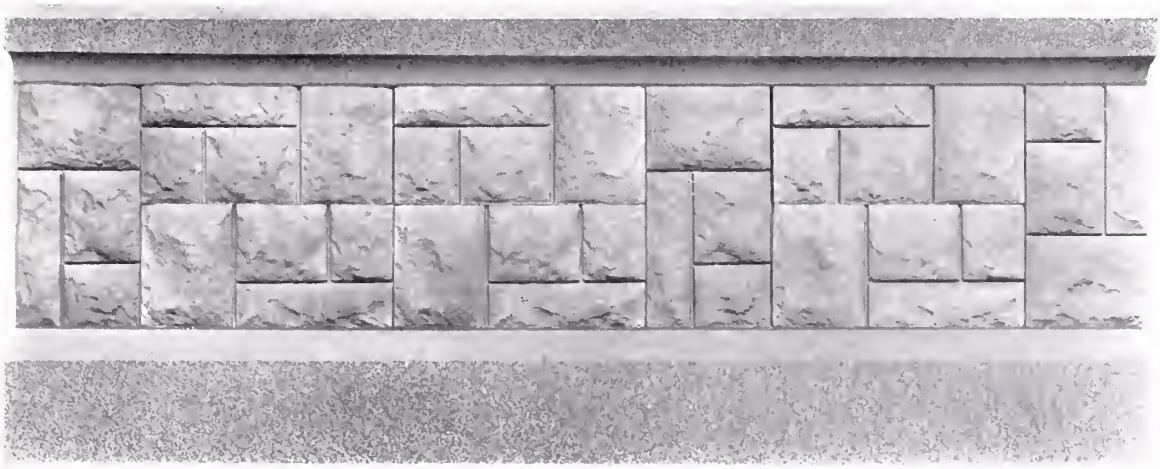
The Hercules is so constructed that any size or design can be attached to the machine originally purchased. Bear in mind we have but the *one* size of machine and on this can be made stone of any length up to six feet. These machines can be purchased with any equipment desired.

Our Designs Our Rock Face designs are perfect reproductions of cut stone, made direct from the stone itself by our own process. They are sharp, clean-cut and pleasing to the eye. The finish on plates for producing other designs are of an equally high standard.

Compliments we have received from architects and users prove conclusively that our efforts to produce a truly desirable product have not been in vain.

Taken Direct From Stone Made on the Hercules Machine.

Mortar Joint We have so arranged the Hercules machine that all stone is produced so as to allow one-quarter of an inch for mortar joint in both height and length. The value of this particular point is readily appreciated by architects and builders, as it assists them greatly in estimating.



Showing Broken Range Effect Made by Using Water Table and One Face Design, No. X851.

The Cost of The Hercules.

Hercules machines are marketed by means of different outfits. Parts contained in each are fully set forth on this and following page. The prices given are our very best and are f. o. b., Rochester, N. Y. These prices are subject to a discount of two per cent. when cash accompanies order. This discount is also allowed on shipments made with sight draft attached to bill of lading, provided one-fourth cash accompanies order. Discounts will not be allowed under any other conditions.

Hercules Outfit No. A, Price $400.00.

Net F. O. B., Rochester, N. Y.

1 Hercules Machine.
1 Rock Face Plate No. 1F ....Size 8″ x 16″
1 " " " No. 2F .... " 8″ x 20″
1 " " " No. 3F .... " 8″ x 24″
1 " " " No. X578A.... " 8″ x 32″

Plain Face

1 Plain Face Plate No. 9.....Size 8″ x 16″
1 " " " No. 10..... " 8″ x 20″

Rock Tool Margin Face

1 Rock Tool Margin Face Plate No. 506A .....Size 8″ x 20″

Fractionals

1 Fract'l Rock Face No. 210.....4 stone 4″, 5″, 8″, 10″ long.
1 Fract'l Rock Face No. 209.....3 stone 6″, 6″, 12″ long.
1 Fract'l Rock Tool Mar. No. 218.....3 stone 5″, 5″, 10″ long.

Swinging Core Plates

1 Swinging Core Plate No. 20....Size 8″ x 16″
1 " " " No. 517.... " 8″ x 20″
1 " " " No. 21..... " 10″ x 20″
1 " " " No. 519.... " 8″ x 24″
1 " " " No. 520 .... " 10″ x 24″
1 " " " No. 22..... " 12″ x 24″
1 " " " No. 549..... " 8″ x 32″

Swinging Fractional Plates

1 Swinging Plate Fractional No. 211....4 stone 4″, 5″, 8″, 10″ long x 8″ wide.
1 Swinging Plate Fractional No. 212....4 stone 4″, 5″, 8″, 10″ long x 10″ wide.
1 Swinging Plate Fractional No. 814....3 stone 6″, 6″, 12″ long x 8″ wide.
1 Swinging Plate Fractional No. 815....3 stone 6″, 6″, 12″ long x 10″ wide.
1 Swinging Plate Fractional No. 816....3 stone 6″, 6″, 12″ long x 12″ wide.
1 Swinging Plate Fractional No. 157....3 stone 5″, 5″, 10″ long x 10″ wide.

Rock End Plates

2 Rock End No. 200.....Size 8″ x 8″
1 " " No. 205..... " 8″ x 10″
1 " " No. 206..... " 8″ x 12″

Rock Tool Margin End Plates

1 Rock Tool Margin End No. 510..Size 8″ x 10″

Plain End Plates

1 Plain End No. 36.....Size 8″ x 8″
1 " " No. 37..... " 8″ x 10″
1 " " No. 38..... " 8″ x 12″

Convex End Plates

2 Convex End Plates No. 48....Size 8″ x 8″
2 " " " No. 49..... " 8″ x 10″
2 " " " No. 50..... " 8″ x 12″

Bay Window Sets

Bay Window Sets Adjustable from 30 to 45 degrees, Rock Face Design, making both inside and outside angles.

Water Tables, Sills and Lintels

1 Plain Face Plate No. 1001 .....Size 10″ x 6′
1 Swinging " No. 1002 ..... " 12″ x 6′
4 Dividing Plates for making shorter lengths
2 End Plates No. 1003

Ornamental Frieze

1 Frieze Face Design No. 97
1 Swinging Plate No. 95
2 Reversible Ends No. 577

Cores

1 Core 8″ x 8″ x 16″
1 " 8″ x 8″ x 20″
1 " 8″ x 10″ x 20″
2 " 8″ x 8″ x 24″
2 " 8″ x 10″ x 24″
2 " 8″ x 12″ x 24″
2 " 8″ x 8″ x 32″
3 Dividing Plates
1 Pair Adjustable Bay Window Clamps
2 Block Handlers
2 Double Tampers
1 Sample Water Table Pallet
1 Sample Small Block Pallet
1 Extra Pair L arms
1 Pair Water Table Adjustments
1 Rod 16″ to hold Swinging Plate to Face Plate
1 " 20″ " " " " " " "
1 " 24″ " " " " " " "
1 " 32″ " " " " " " "
1 " 6′ " " W. Table " " " "
2 Pairs Mould Plate Clamps

Regarding Special Outfits

Our regular outfits are made up in such a manner as to fill the requirements of the majority of stone makers. It is, however, our desire to give exactly what is required at all times and to this end we will at any time quote prices on our machines with special outfits made up according to the wishes of any prospective buyer. In ordering special outfits, be sure to specify design of stone required together with height, width and thickness.

Hercules Outfit No. B, Price $225.00

Net F. O. B., Rochester, N. Y.

1 Hercules Machine.
1 Rock Face Plate No. 1F..Size 8″ x 16″
1 Plain " " No. 9.. " 8″ x 16″
1 Rock " " No. 2F.. " 8″ x 20″
1 Plain " " No. 10.. " 8″ x 20″
1 Tooled " " No. 10.. " 8″ x 20″
1 Swinging " No. 20.. " 8″ x 16″
1 " " No. 517.. " 8″ x 20″
1 " " No. 21.. " 10″ x 20″
1 Rock End " No. 200.. " 8″ x 8″
1 " " " No. 205.. " 8″ x 10″
1 Plain " " No. 36.. " 8″ x 8″
1 " " " No. 37.. " 8″ x 10″
1 Tooled " " No. 36.. " 8″ x 8″
1 " " " No. 37.. " 8″ x 10″
2 Convex " " No. 48.. " 8″ x 8″
2 " " " No. 49.. " 8″ x 10″
1 Rock Face Fractional, No. 210, 4 stone, 4″, 5″, 8″, 10″.
1 Fractional Swing. Plate, 8″ wide, No. 211 to match No. 210.
1 Fractional Swing. Plate, 10″ wide, No. 212 to match No. 210.
3 Dividing Plates.
1 Plain Face Plate No. 1001....Size 10″ x 6′, for Water Tables, Sills, Etc.
1 Swinging Plate No. 1002.....Size 12″ x 6′, for Water Tables, Sills, Etc.
2 Adjustable Dividing Ends No. 217..Size 10″ x 12″ for Water Tables, Sills, Etc.
2 Adjustable Dividing Ends No. 664..Size 6″ x 12″ for Water Tables, Sills, Etc.
2 Ends for above. No. 1003. Size 10″ x 12″ for Water Tables, Sills, Etc.
1 Pair Water Table Adjusters.
1 Core 8″ x 8″ x 16″
1 " 8″ x 8″ x 20″
1 " 8″ x 10″ x 20″
1 Double Tamper.
1 Block Handler.
1 Small Sample Pallet.
1 Water Table Pallet.
1 Pair Mould Plate Clamps.
1 Rod 16″ to hold Swinging Plate to Face Plate.
1 Rod 20″ to hold Swinging Plate to Face Plate.
1 Rod 24″ to hold Fractional Swinging Plate to Face Plate.
1 Rod 6′ to hold Water Table Swinging Plate to Face Plate.
1 Handle Rod 3′ 6″
1 Handle Rod 7′

Hercules Outfit No. C, Price $175.00.

Net F. O. B., Rochester, N. Y.

1 Hercules Machine.
1 Rock Face Plate No. 1F..Size 8″ x 16″
1 " " " No. 2F.. " 8″ x 20″
1 Plain " " No. 10.. " 8″ x 20″
1 Rock End " No. 200.. " 8″ x 8″
1 " " " No. 205 . " 8″ x 10″
1 Plain " " No. 36.. " 8″ x 8″
1 " " " No. 37.. " 8″ x 10″
2 Convex " " No. 48. " 8″ x 8″
2 " " " No. 49.. " 8″ x 10″
1 Swinging " No. 20.. " 8″ x 16″
1 " " No. 517.. " 8″ x 20″
1 " " No. 21.. " 10″ x 20″
1 Rock Face Fract. No. 210 4 Stone 4″, 5″, 8″, 10″
1 Swinging Fract. 8″ wide No. 211 to match No. 210
1 " " 10″ wide No. 212 " " No. 210
3 Dividing Plates
1 Core 8″ x 8″ x 16″
1 " 8″ x 8″ x 20″
1 " 8″ x 10″ x 20″
1 Double Tamper.
1 Pair Mould Plate Clamps.
1 Rod 16″ to hold Swinging Plate to Face Plate.
1 " 20″ " " " " " " "
1 " 24″ " " Fract. " " " " "
1 Handle Rod 3′, 6″
Block Handler.
1 Sample Pallet.

Hercules Special Outfit D for Trimmings.

This special outfit is arranged for the benefit of those wishing to engage in the making of this class of stone only, or for those using machines that are limited to the making of blocks alone. Great pains have been taken to give a large variety but the outfit can be rearranged to suit the buyer at any time.

With the outfit we supply one regular Hercules Machine equipped with one pair L arms. Should the occasion demand, plates for the making of blocks can be added at any time. The outfit as made up includes parts for the making of the following styles of stone :—

Plain Face Water Tables, Sills, Lintels, Etc.
Fancy Ornamental Frieze (any *one* design on opposite page).
Rock Face Lintel (Page 22).
Rock Face Sill (Page 22).
Rock Face Plain Margin Water Table (Page 22).
Ornamental Egg and Dart with Return Corner (Page 24).

Hercules Outfit No. D, Price $270.00

Net F. O. B., Rochester, N. Y.

1 Hercules Machine.

Water Tables, Sills, Lintels, Etc.

1 Plain Face Plate No. 1001 . . . . Size 10″ x 6′
1 Swinging " No. 1002 . . . . " 12″ x 6′
2 Adjustable Divid. Ends No. 217 . . " 10″ x 12″
2 " " " " No. 664 . . " 6″ x 12″
2 Ends for above No. 1003 . . " 10″ x 12″
1 Pair Water Table Adjusters.

Fancy Ornamental Frieze.

1 Frieze Face Design (selected from page 21)
1 " Swinging Plate No. 95.
2 Reversible Ends to match face.

Rock Face Lintel Set.

1 Rock Face Lintel Plate No. 856 . . . Size 5′ x 8″
1 Adjustable Div. End No. 857R . . " 8″ x 12″
1 " " " " No. 857L . . " 8″ x 12″
(Use Water Table Swing Plate No. 1002).

Rock Face Sill Set.

1 Rock Face Sill Plate No. 161 . . . . Size 5″ x 4′
2 Plain End Plates No. 163 . . . . " 5″ x 6″
(Use Frieze Swing Plate No. 95).

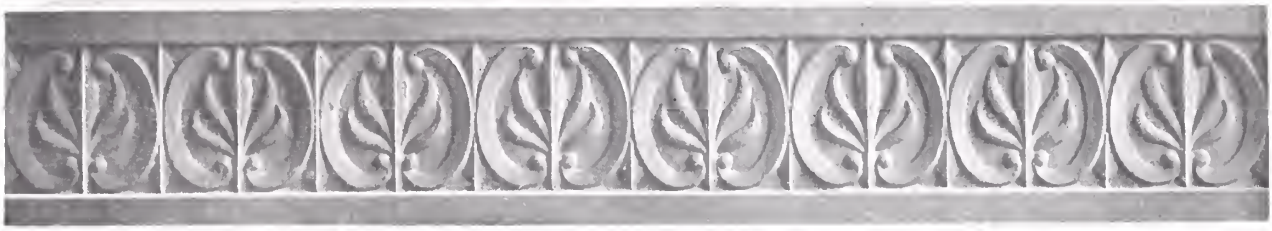
Rock Plain Margin Water Table Set.

1 Rock Face Water Table Plate No. 1011 . . . . . Size 8″ x 5′
1 Rock End Plate for Return Corner No. 1010. (Use Water Table Swing No. 1002 and Div. Ends 857R and 857L).

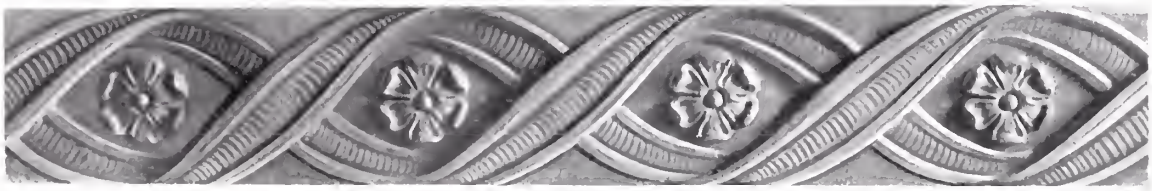
Egg and Dart with Return Corner (page 24)

1 Face Door No. 94 . . . . . Size 6″ x 4′
1 Swinging Plate No. 95 . . . . . " 11″ x 4′
2 End Doors No. 93 . . . . . " 11″ x 11″
1 Ornamental Mould No. 96 " 11″ x 6″ x 4′
1 " Corner Face Door No. 90 " 11″ x 11″
1 Swinging Face Door No. 92 " 11″ x 11″
1 Ornamental Cor. Mould No. 91L " 11″ x 11″
1 " " " No. 91R " 11″ x 11″

Ornamental Frieze Designs

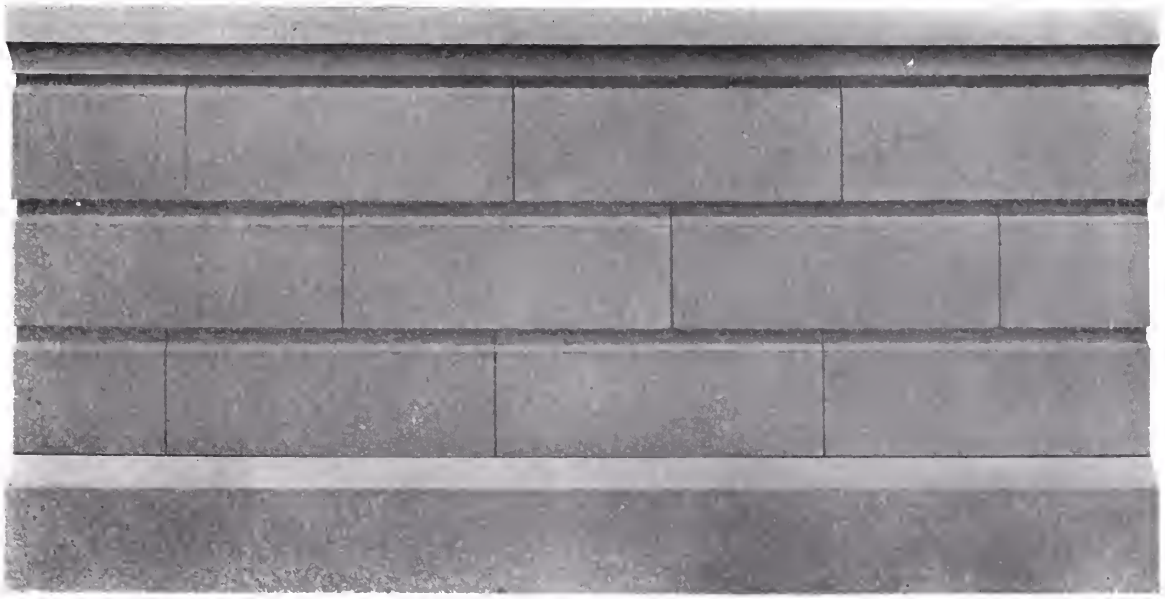


Fancy Frieze Design No. 97. Size 8″ high x 4 feet long.
Made by using Frieze Face Plate No. 97, Swinging Plate No. 95 and 2 Reversible Ends No. 577.



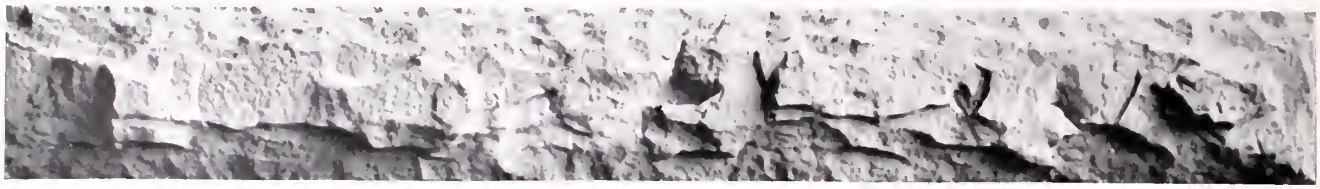
Fancy Frieze Design No. 231. Size 8″ high x 4 feet long.
Made by using Frieze Face Plate No. 231, Swinging Plate No. 95 and 2 Reversible Ends No. 232.

Fancy Frieze Design No. 233. Size 8″ high x 4 feet long.
Made by using Frieze Face Plate No. 233, Swinging Plate No. 95 and 2 Reversible Ends No. 234.



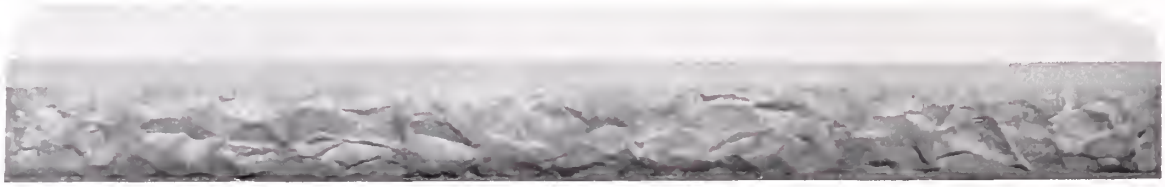
A suggestion for a Plain Face Wall.

Rock Faced Sills, Lintels and Water Tables



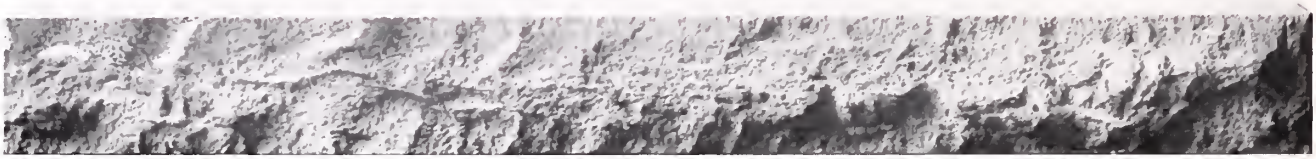
Rock Face Lintel No. 856. Size 8″ x 5 feet long.

Made by using Rock Face Lintel Plate No. 856, Swinging Plate No. 1002, and Adjustable Ends 857 R and 857 L.



Rock Face Plain Margin Water Table No. 1011. Size 8″ x 5 feet long.

Made by using Rock Face Plain Margin Water Table Face Plate No. 1011, Swinging Plate No. 1002 and Adjustable Ends 857 R and L.



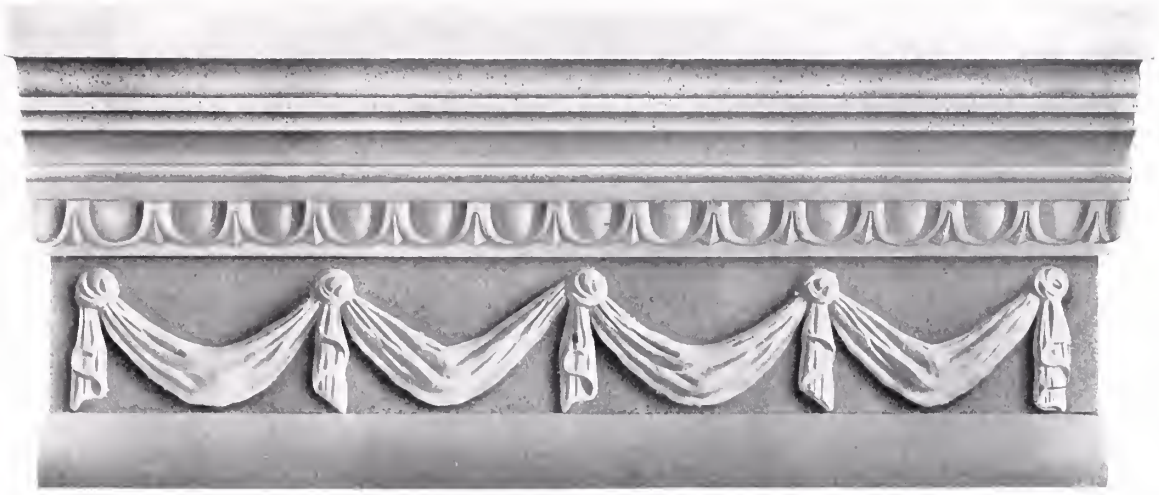
Rock Face Sill Design No. 161. Size 5″ x 4 feet long.

Made by using Rock Face Sill Plate No. 216, Swinging Plate No. 95, 2 Plain Ends No. 245.

Plain Face Lintel. All sizes up to 6 feet long.

Made by using Plain Face Plate No. 1001, Swinging Plate No. 1002 and Adjustable Ends 217 R and L and 664 R and L.

Ornamental Cornice



Cornice Set.

Realizing the demand on the part of stone makers for a suitable Ornamental Cornice has led us to offer a line of parts for the making of this class of stone.

The appearance of many concrete block buildings has been hopelessly ruined owing to lack of a suitable cornice. Architects and builders generally are inclined to favor the stone maker who can give variety in way of design.

This class of work will assure stone makers a handsome return in way of profit, and at the same time gain for them a reputation for producing a high-class product.

The illustration above shows an Ornamental Cornice as made by using in connection with the Hercules Machine, our special line of cornice moulds. Parts for the making of this Cornice can be obtained in complete sets or parts for the making of certain sections only can be had, as desired.

The stone used in the Cornice is made in four-feet lengths, the thickness or width averaging eleven inches.

Prices of parts for making the above will be gladly given on request.

Coping

Ornamental Egg and Dart Coping Design No. 96. Size 7″ high x 4 feet long x 11″ wide.

Made by using Egg and Dart Mould No. 96, Face Plate No. 94, Swinging Plate No. 95, 2 Ends No. 93.

Ornamental Egg and Dart Corner Piece No. 91.

Made by using Egg and Dart Moulds, 91L and 91R, Face Plate No. 90, Swinging Plate No. 92, 2 Ends No. 93.

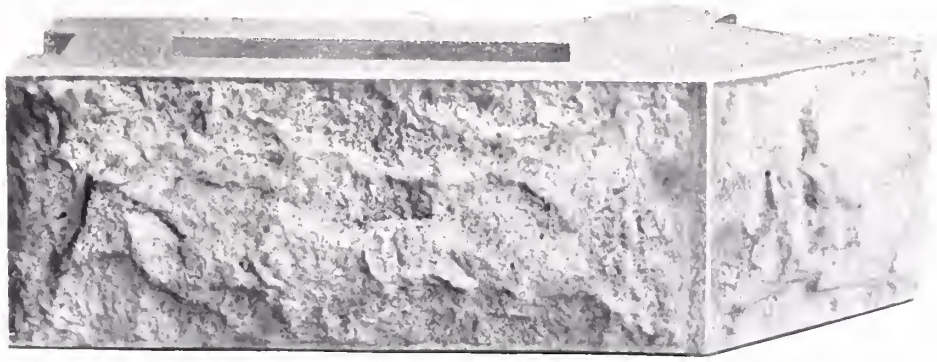
Arches

Rock Face Key Stone Lintels and Arches.

The above Design has 26″ Radius making 52″ Opening. Stone 10″ high, 12″ thick.

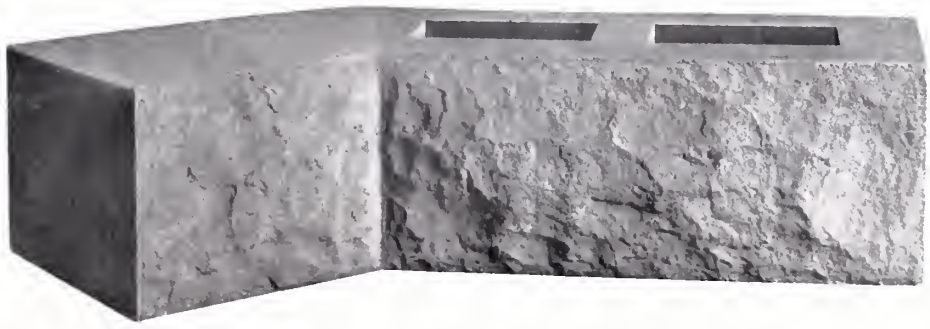
We carry regular stock plates for making the above. Special plates for making any size or radius can be furnished on short notice.

Octagons and L Corners.



Outside Angle Octagon Block Rock Design No. 829. Size 8" high x 10" wide x 20" long.

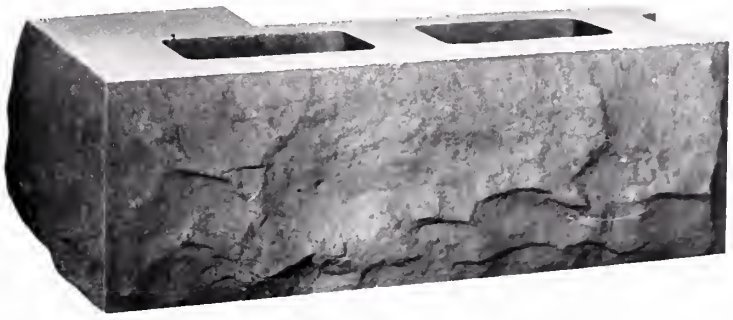
Outside angle (bay window) blocks can be made from 30 to 45 degrees angle with one set of plates. This adjustable feature of changing from one degree to another is well worth considering, as it enables operators to make the various angles called for without necessitating the purchase of special angle parts.



Reverse Angle Octagon Block Rock Design No. 711. Size 8" high x 10" wide x 20" long.

Reverse angle (bay window) blocks are adjustable and made from 30 to 45 degrees, without change of plates.

Outside and reverse bay parts can be furnished for the making of octagon blocks, in various designs, Rock Tool Margin, Bush Hammer, Plain, Tooled, etc. Hercules Bay Window stone is so proportioned that the angle is always half of the length, thus assuring a perfect bond and allowing builders to break joints properly.



L Corner Stone 8" high x 10" wide x 24" long with 12" Return.

L Corner stone of any size can be easily produced on the Hercules by using our special L Corner Swinging Plates in conjunction with regular Faces and Ends.

Piers

Rock Face on Four Sides.

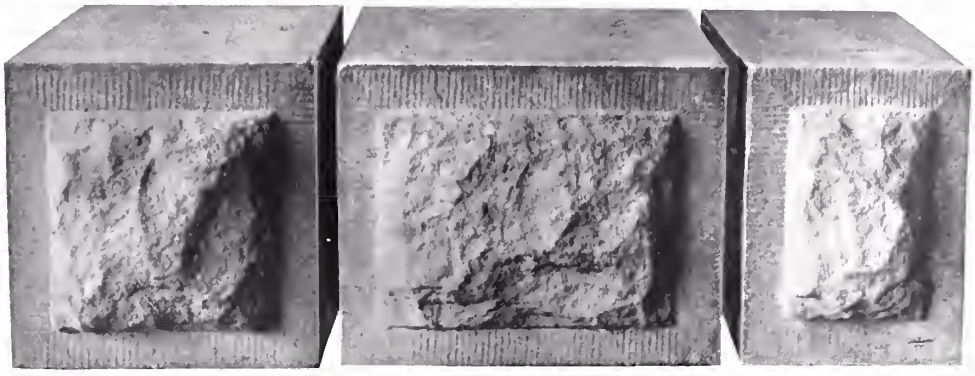
Piers of all styles and sizes are easily produced on the Hercules. The above cut shows design for gateway made by using 8″ x 8″ x 16″ stone. Many handsome effects can be had by simply changing the plan of laying blocks.

Chimney Blocks

Outside Chimney 16″ wide x 24″ long.

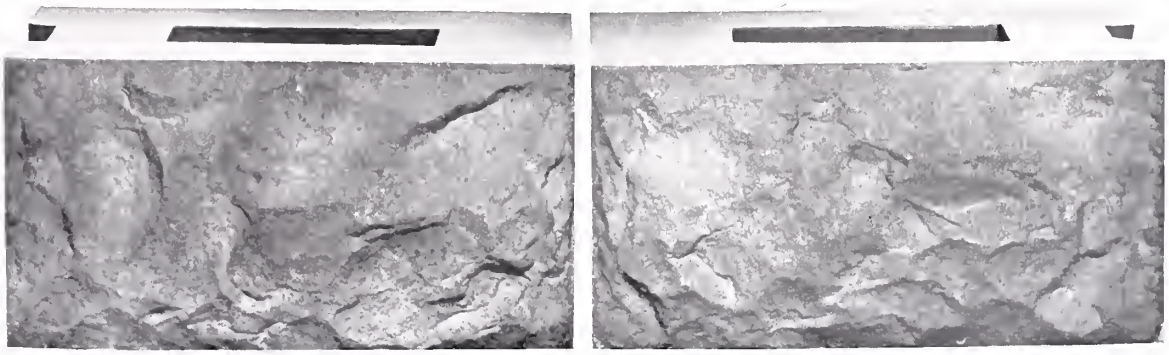
Made by using in connection with any 24″ Face Plate our Chimney L Swinging Plate and Rock End. Flues 8″ x 8″, 8″ x 12″ and 8″ x 16″ can be made with the one set.

Fractional Designs



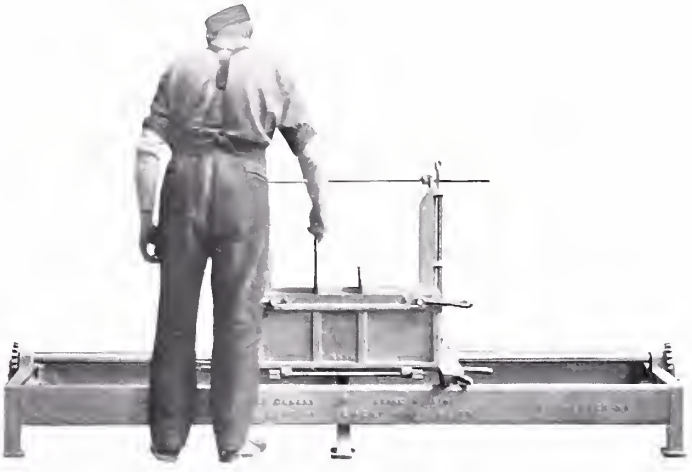
Fractional Rock Tool Margin Face Design No. 531.

We carry a full line of plates for the making of Fractional Stone in all the different sizes and designs. The cut above shows three stone Rock Tool Margin design, made by using Fractional Face Plate No. 531, the three stone 6″, 10″ and 8″ in length being made at one operation.



Fractional Rock Face No. 968. For making two stone 8″ x 8″ x 16″ at one operation.

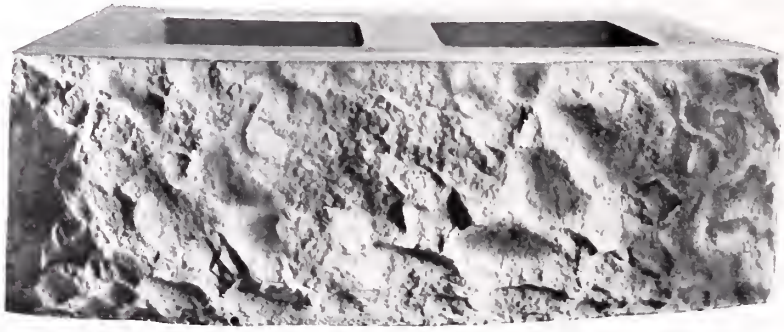
We also carry in stock Rock Face and Plain Face Fractional for making two stone 4″ high x 16″ long at one operation.



Method of Making Fractional Blocks. Removing Dividing Cores.

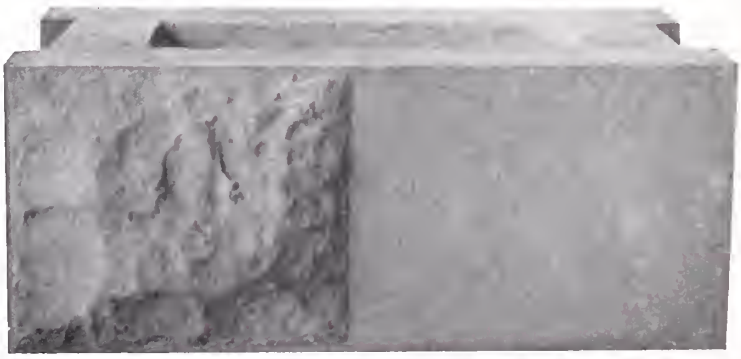
Circular Blocks

The Hercules makes them with both inside and outside radius.



Circular Rock Face Design No. 776. Size 8″ x 24″ Radius 5 feet.

Circular Hollow Blocks of any size or radius can be made on the Hercules. We carry regularly in stock plates for the making of circular stone of various radaii.



Combination Rock and Plain Face Design.

Rock and Plain Face Designs Carried Regularly in Stock.

Combination Design No. X 521. 9½″ Rock. 10½″ Plain Face.
Combination Design No. X 638. 10″ Rock. 10″ Plain Face.
Combination Design No. X 644. 8″ Rock. 8″ Plain Face.
Combination Design No. X 635. 12″ Rock. 8″ Plain Face.
Combination Design No. X 704. 4″ Rock. 16″ Plain Face.
Combination Design No. X 770. 12″ Rock. 12″ Plain Face.

We also carry parts for making Rock Face Stone 10″ high x 20″ long, also plain Face Stone 10″ high x 24″ long.

Rock Pitch Face Design No. 528. Size 12″ high x 20″ long. Any width.

A very handsome design for heavy construction.

Hollow Partition and Veneering Stone

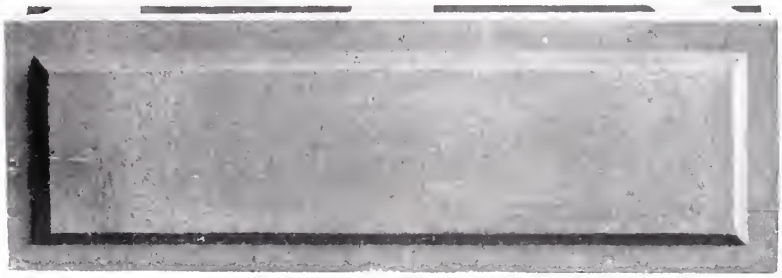
Hollow Partition Block. Size 8″ high x 4″ wide x 24″ long.

This stone is produced by using regular Plain Face No. X11 together with Swinging Plate No. X682 and 2 Convex Ends No. X684 and Cores 8″ x 4″ x 24″.

Can be produced in Rock or other designs by simply substituting different Face Plates. For Veneering this style stone can be made without air space and used accordingly.

Panel Face Plates carried regularly in stock.

Panel Face No. X996 Size 8 x 16
" " No. X997 " 8 x 20
" " No. X746 " 8 x 24
" " No. X747
..... Fractional 3 stone 4 8-12



Panel Face Design No. X746. Size 8″ high x 24″ long. Panel raised ¾″

Plain Bevel Face Design No. 545. Size 8″ high x 20″ long. bevel 1¼″

1¼ Bevel Face Plates carried regularly in stock
1¼ Bevel Face No. X547 ..... Size 8 x 16
1¼ " " for corners No. X547½ " 8 x 16
1¼ " " No. X545..... " 8 x 20
1¼ " " for corners No. X545½ " 8 x 20
1¼ " " No. X783..... " 8 x 24
1¼ " " for corners No. X783½ " 8 x 24
1¼ " " Fractional 3 stone...
.....6-8-10 No. X982
1¼ " " Fractional 3 stone...
.....4 8-12 No. X875

In this design a special Face Plate is required for Corner Stone.

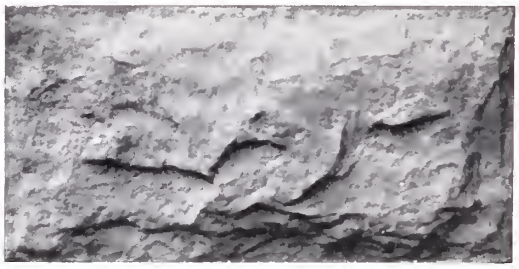
½″ Bevel Face Plates carried regularly in stock for making 16, 20 and 24″ lengths.

Plain ½″ Bevel Face Design No. 220. Size 8″ high x 20″ long.

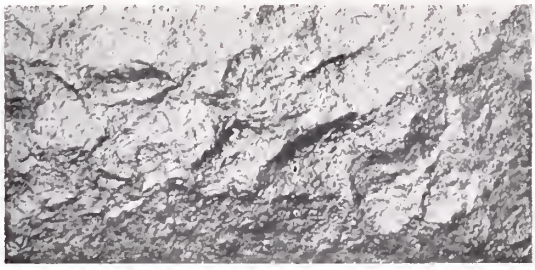
Face Plates

In order to overcome the sameness in the appearance of concrete block buildings, we have arranged to keep constantly on hand a variety of different face plates for each size and design of stone. The photographs shown of the various faces will tend to give an idea of the different styles, any of which can be ordered at any time according to the number and letter appearing below each illustration. The size given includes ¼-inch for mortar joint in both height and length.

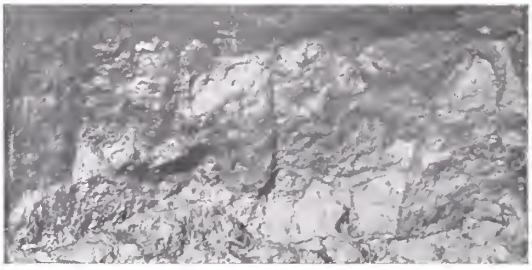
Rock Face Design. Size 8 x 16



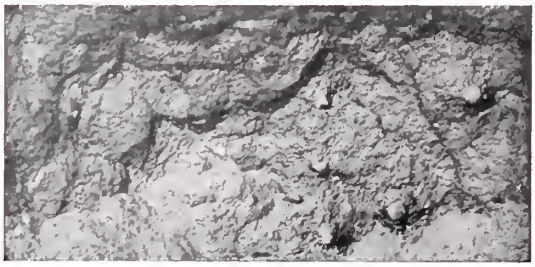
Rock Pitch Face Design No. X1.



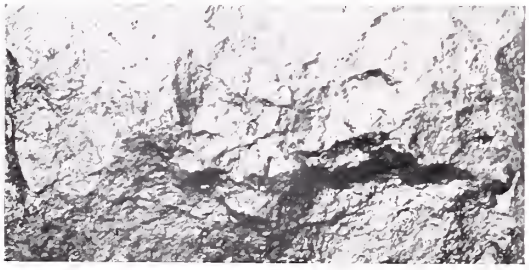
Rock Pitch Face Design No. X1 A.



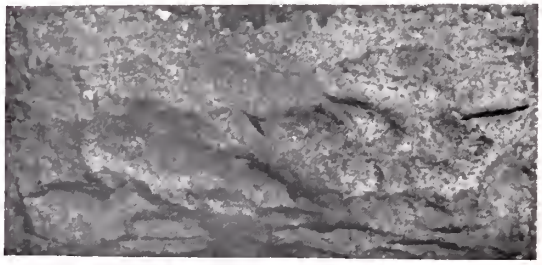
Rock Pitch Face Design No. X1 B.



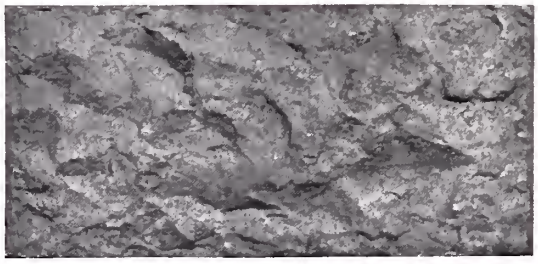
Rock Pitch Face Design No. X1 C.



Rock Pitch Face Design No. X1 D.

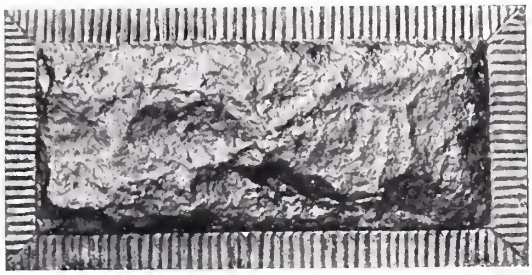


Rock Pitch Face Design No. XI E.

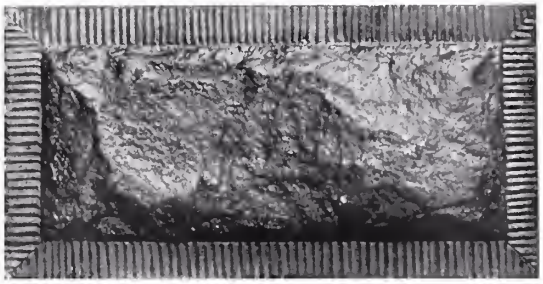


Rock Pitch Face Design No. X1 F.

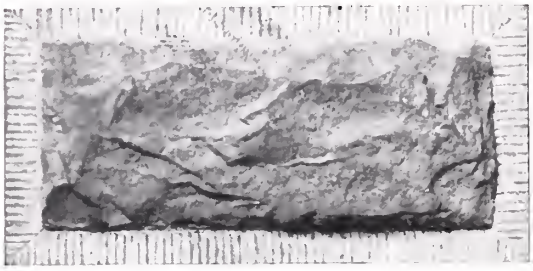
Rock Face Tool Margin Design. Size 8 x 16



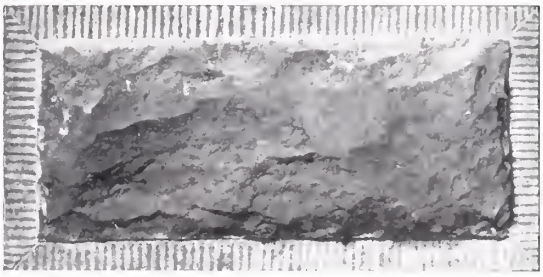
Rock Tool Margin Face Design No. X505 A.



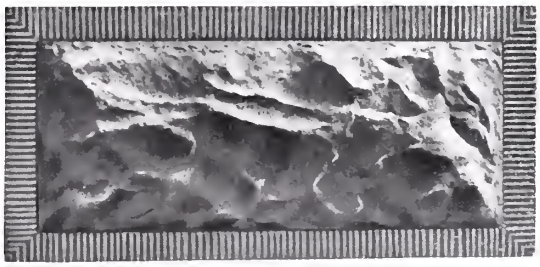
Rock Tool Margin Face Design No. X505 B.



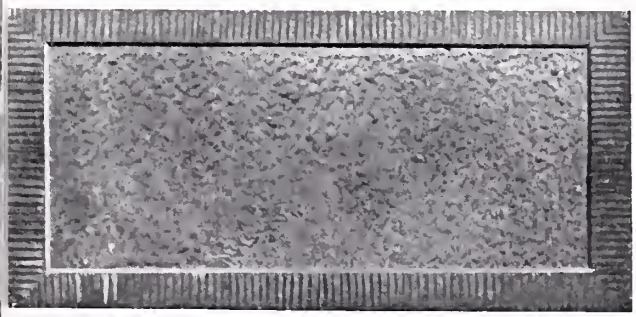
Rock Tool Margin Face Design No. X505 C.



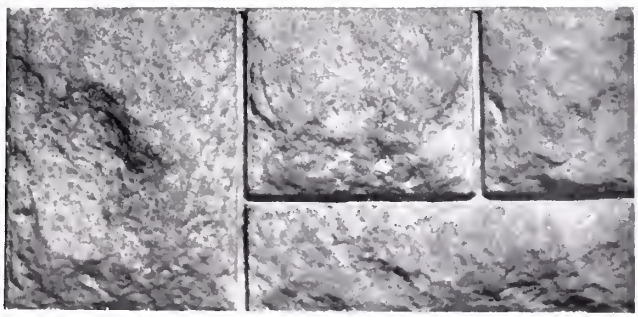
Rock Tool Margin Face Design No. X505 D.



Rock Tool Margin Face Design No. X505 E.



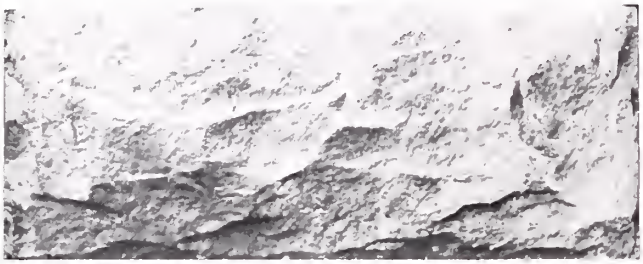
Bush Hammer Face Design No. X608.



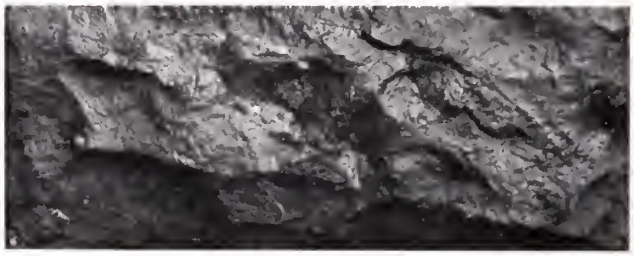
Broken Range Face Design No. X851.

Tooled and Plain Face Designs also supplied in this size.

Rock Face Design. Size 8 x 20.

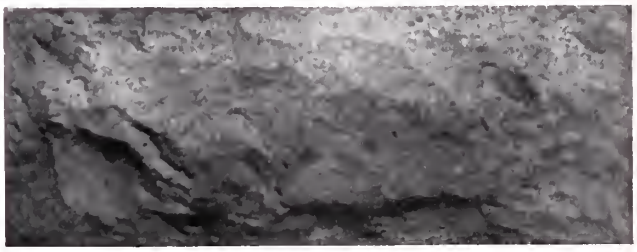


Rock Pitch Face Design No. X2 B.



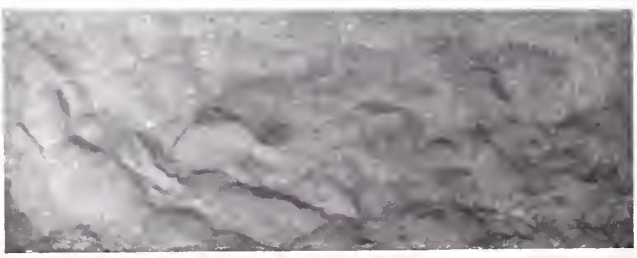
Rock Pitch Face Design No. X2 C.

Rock Pitch Face Design No. X2 D.

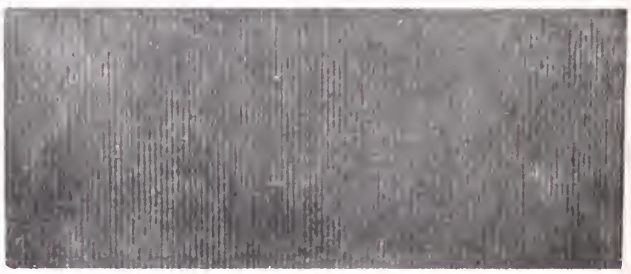


Rock Pitch Face Design No. X2 E.

Rock Pitch Face Design No. X2 F.



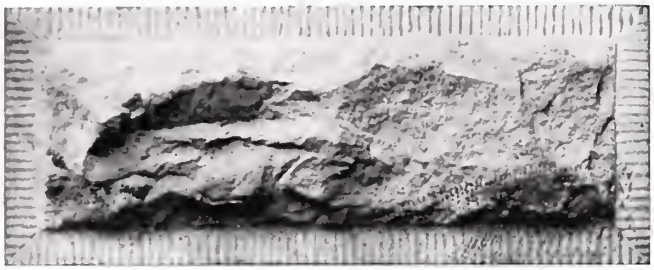
Rock Pitch Face Design No. X2 G.



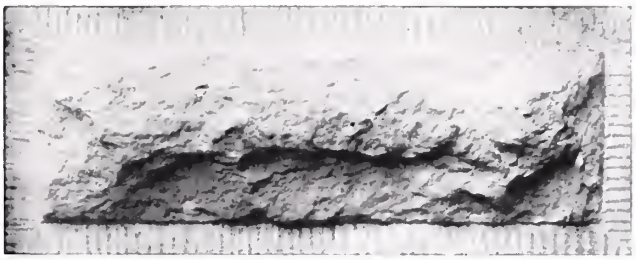
Tool Face Design No. X10 T.

Plain Face Design also supplied in this size.

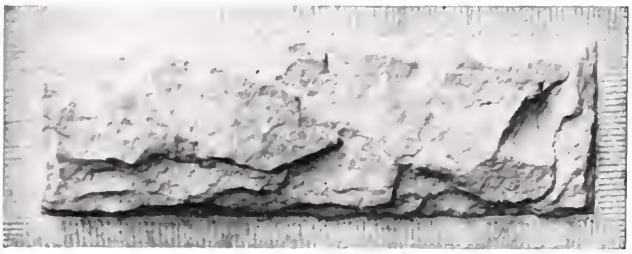
Rock Face Tool Margin Design. Size 8 x 20



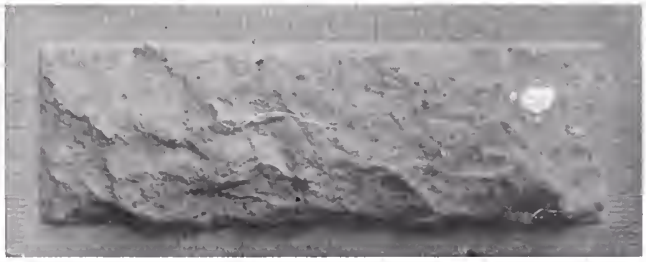
Rock Tool Margin Face Design No. X506 A.



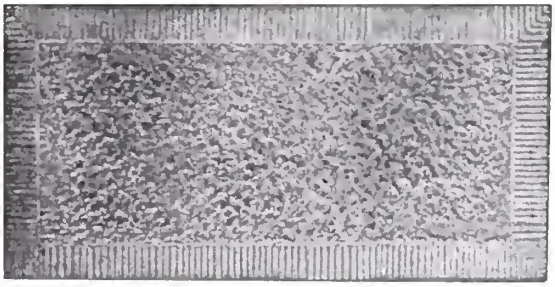
Rock Tool Margin Face Design No. X506 B.



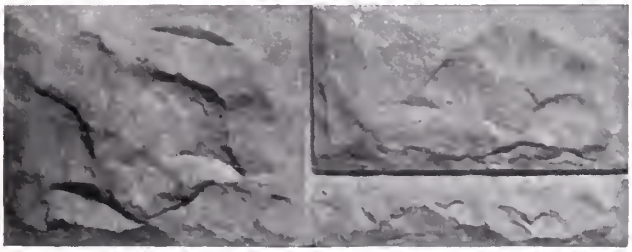
Rock Tool Margin Face Design No. X506 C.



Rock Tool Margin Face Design No. X506 D.



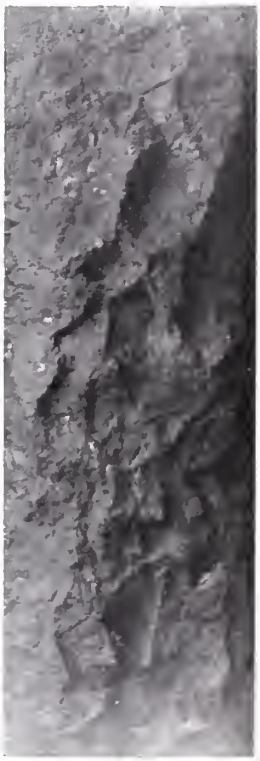
Bush Hammer Face Design No. X609.



Broken Range Face Design No. X1000.

Plain Face Design No. 10.

Rock Face Design. Size 8 x 24.

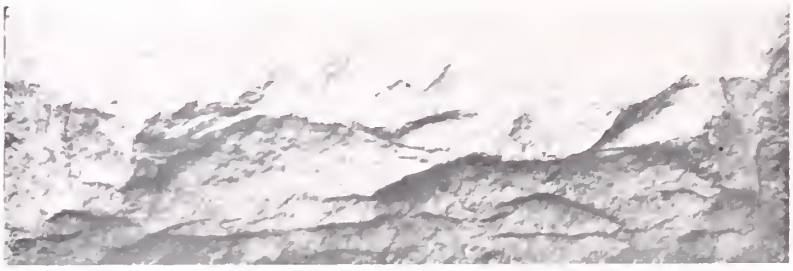


Rock Pitch Face Design
No. 3 A.

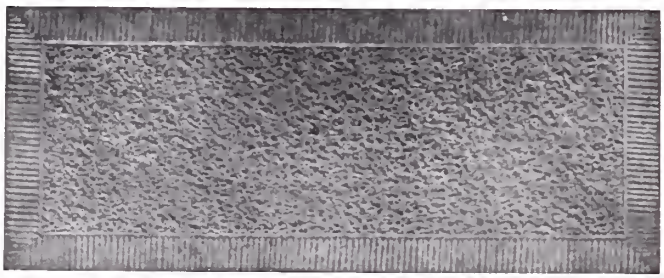
Rock Pitch Face Design
No. 3 B.

Rock Face Design
No. X3 E.

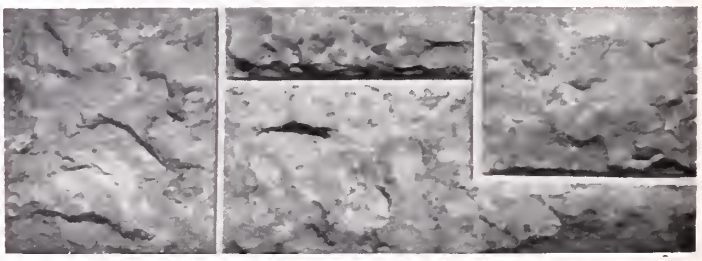
Rock Face Design
No. X3 F.



Rock Pitch Face Design No. X3 C.



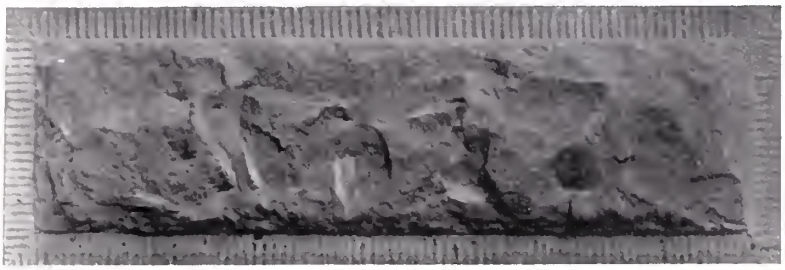
Bush Hammer Design No. 610.



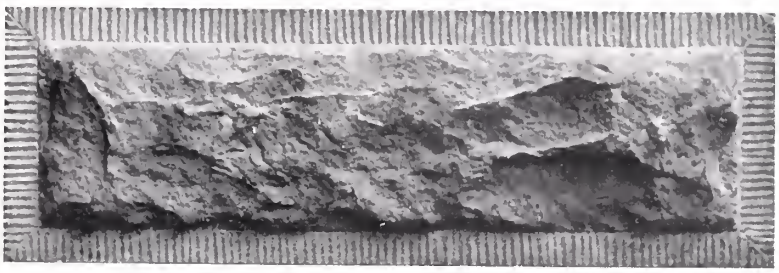
Broken Range Face Design No. X 787.

Plain Face and Tooled Designs also supplied in this size.

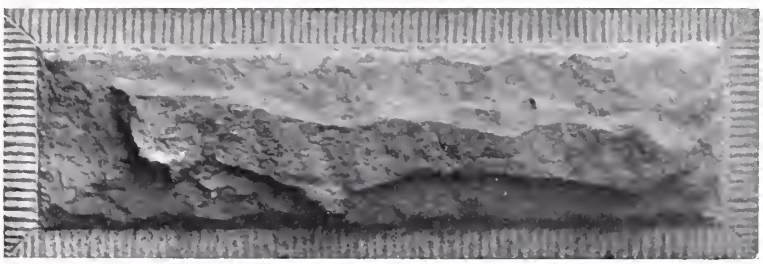
Rock Face Tool Margin Design. Size 8 x 24



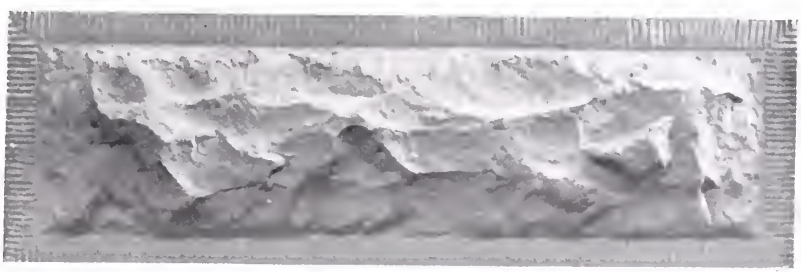
Rock Tool Margin Face Design No. X507 A.



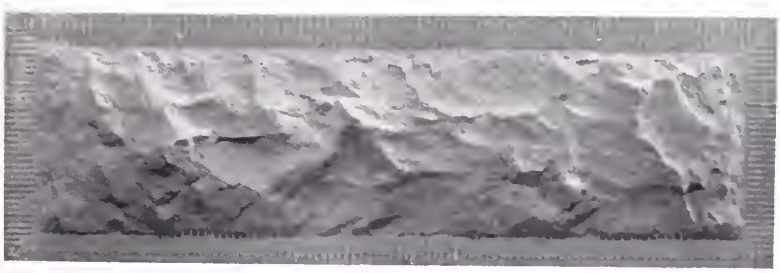
Rock Tool Margin Face Design No. X507 C.



Rock Tool Margin Face Design No. X507 D.

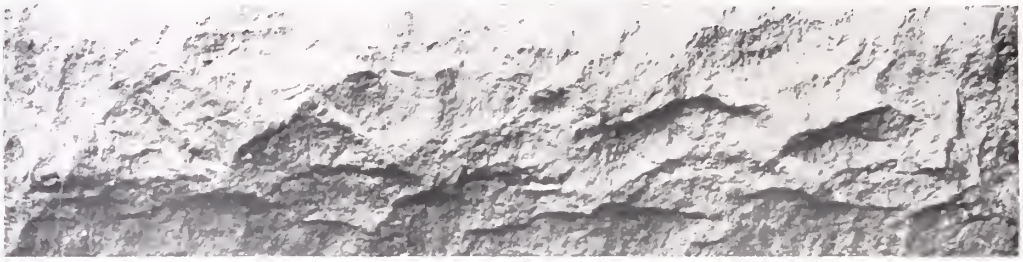


Rock Tool Margin Face Design No. X507 E.

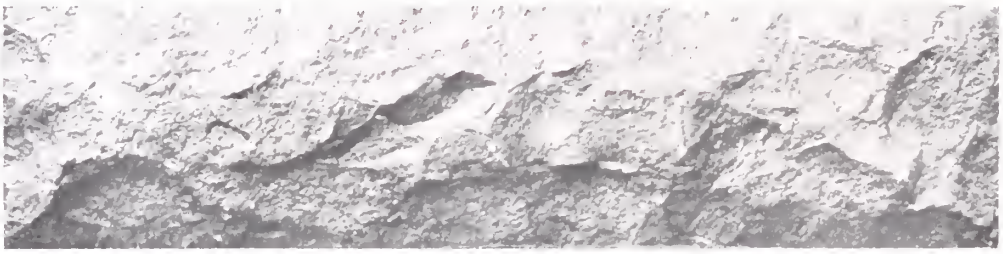


Rock Tool Margin Face Design No. X507 F.

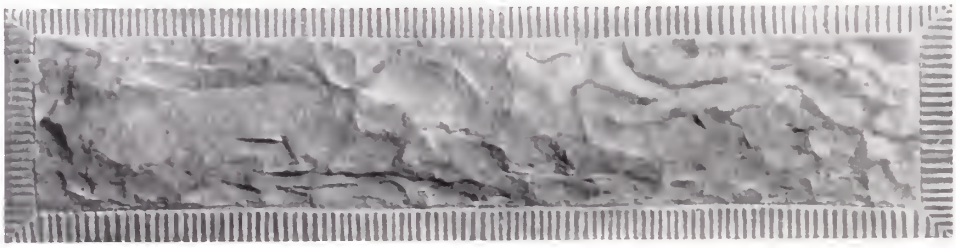
Rock, Tool Margin and Bush Hammer Design. Size 8 x 32



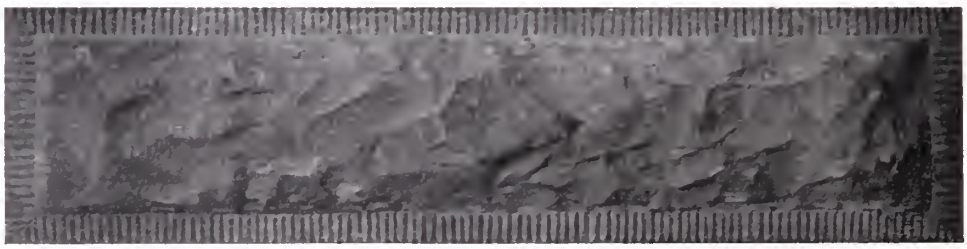
Rock Pitch Face Design No. X578



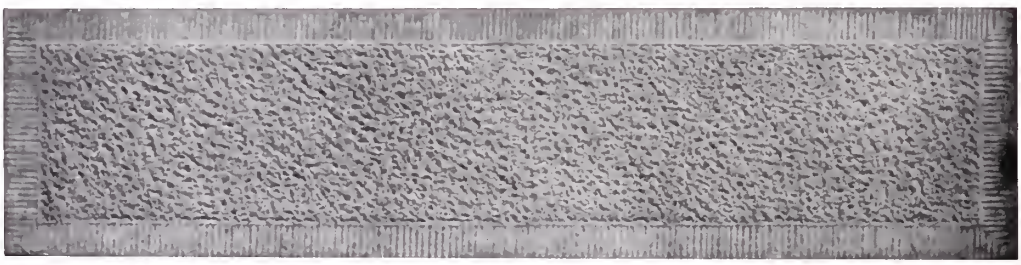
Rock Pitch Face Design No. X578 A



Rock Tool Margin Face Design No. X580

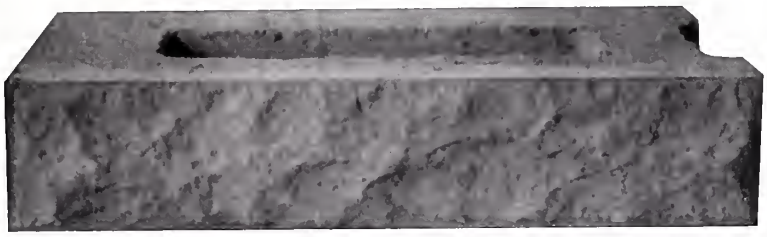


Rock Tool Margin Face Design No. X580 A

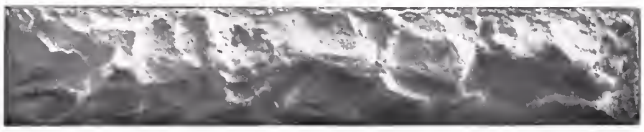


Bush Hammer Design No. X611

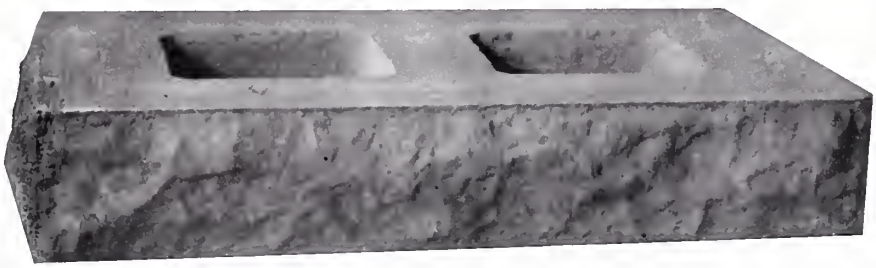
Rock, Plain and Tooled Face Designs. 4 and 6 Inches High



Rock Face Design No. X 7. Size 4″ high x 10″ wide x 20″ long.

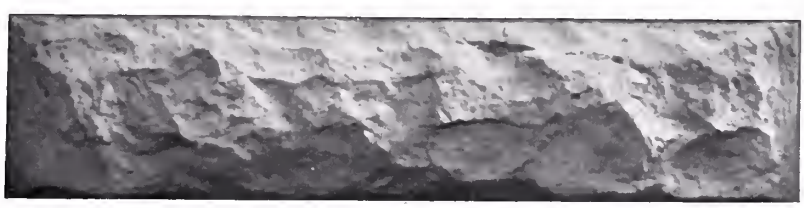


Rock Face Design No. X 7 A. Size 4″ high x 20″ long.



Rock Face Design No. X 8. Size 4″ high x 12″ wide x 24″ long.

Rock Face Design No. X 8 A. Size 4″ high x 24″ long.



Rock Face Design No. X863. Size 6″ high x 24″ long.

We also carry above sizes and designs in both Plain and Tooled Faces.

Columns, Capitals and Bases

This is a separate and distinct feature of our business and a very important one for all stone makers to consider. Opportunities in this line are unlimited and there is a steadily growing demand for all ornamentals that can be successfully produced in cement. Up to the present time we have been unable to learn of any satisfactory process for producing this class of cement work successfully. We, ourselves, have spent nearly two years experimenting with moulds of this description and we are now prepared to furnish parts for the making of this very desirable class of stone. Imperfect moulds only tend to produce unsalable stone. Work of this character must necessarily be perfect in every particular. Poor ornamental work will prove a losing venture in every instance for the very reason that it is subjected to the most critical inspection and will tend to make or mar the whole appearance of any structure.

The moulds we offer are all carefully fitted and arranged to draw easily. They are strong, durable and easily operated. They are in no way connected with the Hercules machine, but on the contrary, are separate moulds designed for this special purpose alone.

Prices Quoted on Application.

Be sure and advise whether small or large column is required.

This is an excellent column for large construction. The design is one universally used and admired.

The diameter of column shaft is 12″ and is made in 24″ lengths. Shorter lengths can be made as desired.

The bottom of Square Base is 21″, height 8″.

Height of Round Base is 8″.

Height of Ornamental Collar, 6″. Height of Capital, 6″. Top of Capital, 16″.

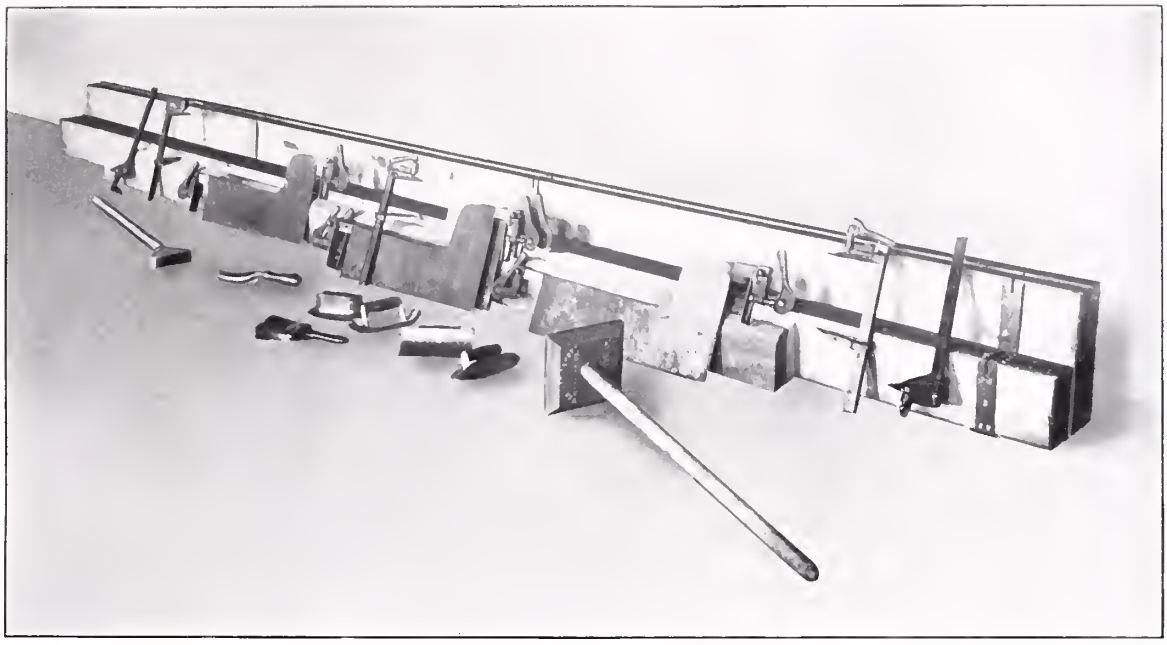
This column is designed especially for the ordinary sized dwelling. The design of the Capital is unusually attractive, having proved its popularity wherever used.

The diameter of the column shaft is 7″, made in 24″ lengths. Shorter lengths can be made as desired.

The bottom of Base measures 11″, height 7 ½″.

Top of Capital is 11″, height 8¼″.

Century Curbing and Gutter Outfit



The Patented Century Curbing and Gutter Outfit No. 1

Realizing the great future for Cement Curbing and Gutter led us to add to our extensive line of artificial stone machinery, a simple and rapid operating Curbing and Gutter mould, with which anyone of ordinary intelligence can lay, on the job, Curbing and Gutter at lower cost than by any of the other methods heretofore used.

With this outfit four men will easily lay 100 feet of Curbing and Gutter per day at a cost of from 15 to 30 cents per foot. The price charged will average from 50 to 80 cents per foot, which gives a handsome profit on a small investment. With the Century outfit you are enabled to produce the very highest grade of work at least cost. The outfit will enable you to lay at one operation 15 feet of combined Curb and Gutter, cut into five-foot sections. It is so constructed that with one simple movement of the cams attached to the dividing plates, the entire forms are locked into place. The speed at which it can be operated will reduce the cost of labor to such an extent that it will pay for itself many times over. The principle upon which the outfit is made will not allow for the making of anything other than true Curbing and Gutter.

We publish a book finely illustrated, giving full particulars regarding method of operation. Copy of this booklet will be sent to any address upon application.

Curbing and Gutter---Continued

Dartmouth Street, Rochester, N. Y. Laid by the Century Curbing and Gutter Method

Harvard Street, Rochester, N. Y. Showing Cement Curbing and Gutter, Just Completed.

Century Cement Tools

These tools are of our own special designs. Our experience for many years, making and laying artificial stone, puts us in a position to know what tools are essential for laying cement walks, curbing, gutter, etc.

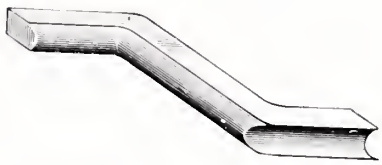
Our tools are made only from the best material and contain a finish superior to those selling at double their price. Should you desire any special tool, we can make it for you on short notice.

The prices contained in this catalogue are net. All goods are shipped F. O. B., Rochester, N. Y. Our terms are cash with order, or C. O. D., unless satisfactory references are given.

If at any time you should desire tools for special work we can make them for you, just let us know your wants.

Century Tuck-Pointing Tools.

Used for making joint on masonry work—gives an excellent finish. A trial of these tools will convince you of their superiority. These tuck-pointing tools can be used for making both flat and round joints.



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No. 1. Size 2″ x 6″. Radius $\frac{3}{4}$″. Price $1.00

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Century Cement Tools

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Brass Dot Rollers

No. 20. Size 3″ x 4″ Price $ 8.00
No. 21. " 3½″ x 8″ " 10.00
No. 22. " 3½″ x 10″ " 12.00
No. 23. " 3½″ x 12″ " 14.00

Handles 5 feet long, $1.00 extra.

This tool used for dotting walks, giving them a beautiful appearance.

Brass Dot Rollers.

Brass Line Rollers

No. 26. Lines ⅔″ apart. Price $7.90
No. 27. " 1″ " " 7.90
No. 28. " ¼″ " " 7.90

These Rollers are made 2½″ x 8″. Used for marking walks, driveways, stable floors, etc.

On all our rollers either short or long handles can be used.

Brass Line Rollers.

Brass Ribbon Rollers

No. 29. Size 3″ diameter x 7½″ long. Price $7.50
No. 30. " 3½″ " x 8″ " " 8.00
No. 31. " 3½″ " x 12″ " " 12.00

Tampers

Square Tamper.

No. 6. Size 6″ x 6″. Price $1.00
No. 7. " 4″ x 1″. " .85
No. 8. " 8″ x 8″. " 1.20
No. 9. " 5″ x 1½″. " 1.00
No. 10. " 10″ x 10″. " 1.40
No. 11. " 4½″ x 4½″. " .95

NOTE—The prices stated above include handles 4 feet long.

No. 12. Diameter 6″
Price $1.10

NOTE—Should you desire tampers of some special design or size, not mentioned here, let us know your wants and we will supply you.

No. 12
Round Tamper.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Little Valley, N. Y.

This church was erected by The Thompson Cement Stone Company of Gowanda and Salamanca, N. Y. nearly two years ago. The entire construction is of cement stone made on the Hercules machine. The building was designed by Mr. E. J. Thompson, architect, and stands as an example of what can be done with cement blocks properly made and handled.

The above mentioned company are now operating several different plants wherein Hercules machines, are installed.

Evangelical Church, Prairie du Sac, Wisconsin.

This edifice was completed last year. The construction is of cement stone made on the Hercules machine. The work was done under the direct supervision of the church trustees.

The design of this church is attractive and allows for the seating of a good-sized congregation. Hercules stone properly made gives the highest kind of satisfaction and we are constantly in receipt of communications from those considering the erection of churches, public buildings, etc., regarding our machines and their method of operation.

Side and Rear View Congregational Church, Carrington, North Dakota, Now in Course of Construction.

Side View Congregational Church, Carrington, North Dakota.

One high in authority in above church has written us to the effect that expert block makers from Minneapolis and elsewhere have pronounced the cement blocks in this church the very finest they have ever seen. It is further stated that a photograph cannot begin to show the real beauty of the stone.

This church was designed by L. B. Valk Architectural Co., Los Angles, Cal., and the Hercules machine was chosen owing to its ability to produce various sizes and designs of stone. The regular stone used is 10 inches in height and 24 inches in length. Many special designed Octagons were required, the angles running from 35 to 60 degrees.

Rosston Union Church, Rosston, Indiana,

This church was designed and built by Mr. H. H. Stafford, of Sheridan, Indiana. Concrete Blocks 8″ x 10″ x 20″ were used, being made at the rate of 210 per day: 3 men employed, all mixing being done by hand. When three weeks old the blocks were harder to cut than Bedford Stone. The church is 48′ x 56′, and is built to seat 550 people. It has an elevated floor and circular pews. The cost of the church completed was $4,800.

Building Erected by the Gospel Trumpet Co., at Anderson, Indiana.

In erecting this large building three designs of face were used. Tool Face for basement, Rock Pitch Face for main walls, with Bevel Face for corners and belt courses. The thickness of the Blocks ran 8, 10, 12 and 16 inches. A 12-inch Radius, Tooled Face Stone was used under porch. All stone was made 8 inches in height by 24 inches in length.

The Hercules machine was used exclusively in the making of the stone, tow stone of different widths being made at one time on the one machine.

New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co. Electric Power House, Cos Cob, Conn.

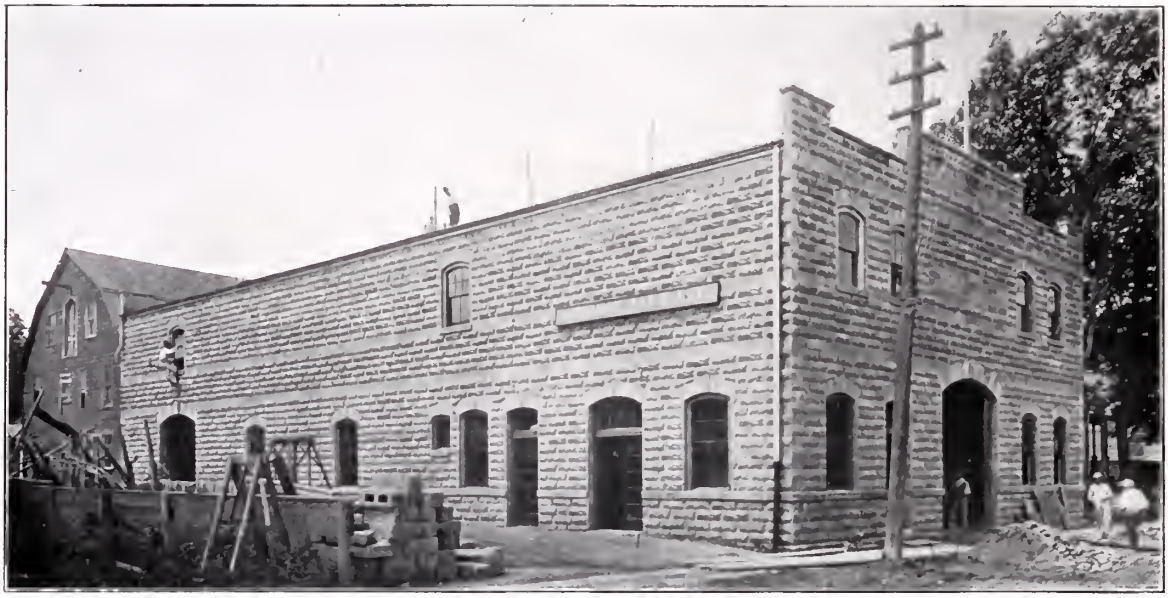
The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company are spending over three million dollars in transforming their New York division. Electric power will supplant steam on all their lines entering New York City. The erection of a suitable power station was naturally one of the first things considered. The contract for this building was placed in the hands of one of the largest engineering concerns in the United States. This company decided to use concrete blocks for the building in question, and after carefully considering the merits of the different machines on the market decided to enter an order for two Hercules machines, with equipment sufficient for properly turning out the stone required. The building stands to-day fully completed, so far as the stone work is concerned, and demonstrates fully the value of the properly-made cement block for heavy construction. The building is 250 feet in length, and varies in height from 30 to 50 feet. Its width is 112 feet.

Side and End View N. Y., N. H., & H. Power House.

The size of the blocks used in this building were 9¾ inches high, 11¾ inches thick and 23¾ inches long.

All the blocks are typically concrete, being made entirely with crushed stone, running from one quarter to one inch in size. Fine crusher dust was used for facing, and as a result the blocks present a very fine appearance. The number of blocks alone required ran something over 25000, to say nothing of the hundreds of feet of water tables, trimmings, etc. This building shows the mission style of architecture and when completed will have a red tiled roof.

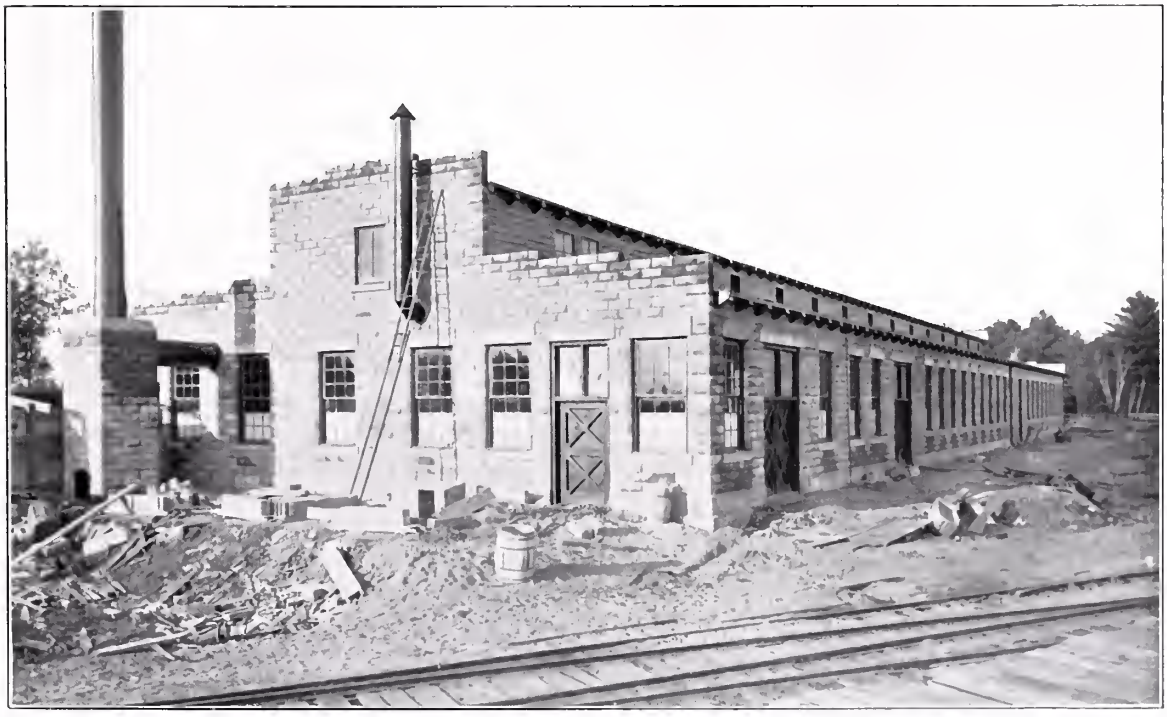
It is said that fully 150 carloads of machinery will be required to equip the plant, twelve boilers having already been installed.



Building of the Summit Express Co., Summit, N. J.

Car Barn, Pawtucket, R. I.

Factory Wirt Manufacturing Co., South Hanson, Mass.



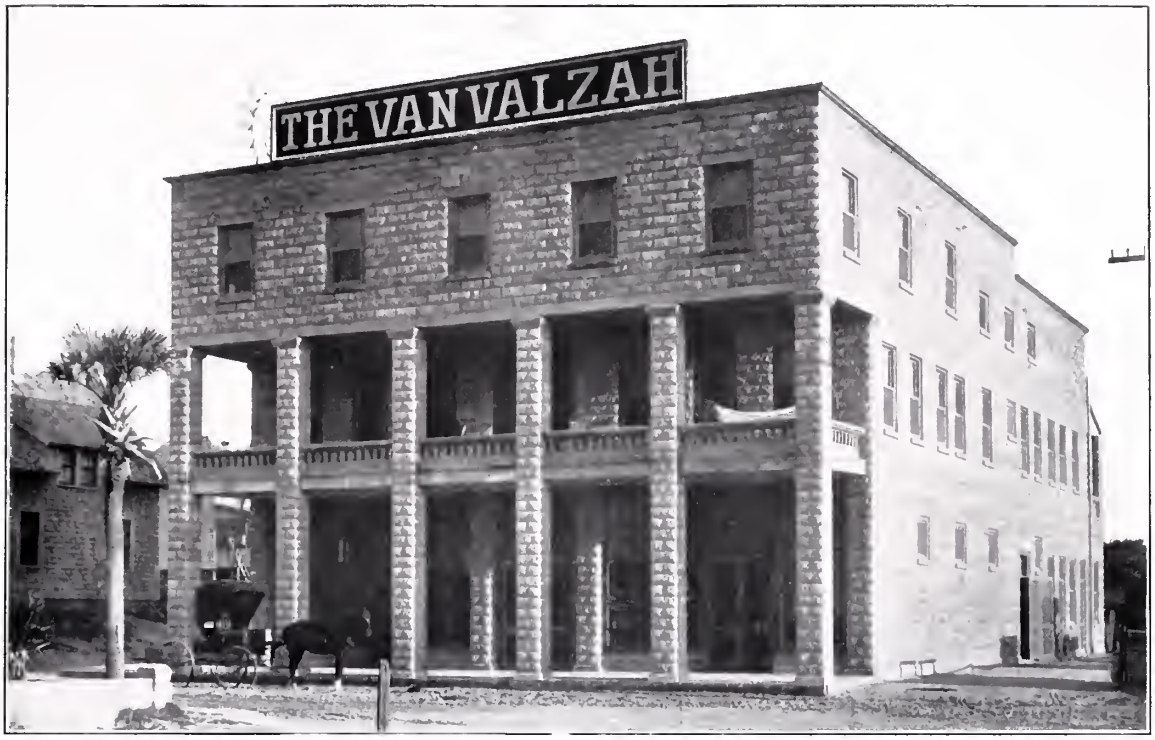
Factory Foil Metal Manufacturing Co., South Hanson, Mass.

Barn Erected at Kirkland, Ind.

This barn gives an excellent idea as to the appearance of the Cement Block when used in constructing farm buildings. This barn is 23 feet high, 40 feet wide by 80 feet long. It is modern and up-to-date in every way. It has been completed over one year and is giving the highest satisfaction. Cost complete $2300. H. H. Stafford, Sheridan, Ind., Architect and Builder.

Livery Stable, Pawtucket R. I.

Erected by Builders Concrete Stone Co., Pawtucket. The plain face effect is nicely brought out in this building by the use of bevels on corners.



Building Erected of Hercules Stone, in Daytona, Florida.

It will be noticed that the Egg and Dart Design has been worked out very nicely in the pillars, while the ornamental frieze forms part of the balustrade. The stone are very light in appearance, due to the use of a very white sand for facing.

Home for the Aged, Rochester, N. Y.

The above building shows the handsome effect of the cement block when used for trimmings. All cement blocks used in this building were made on the Hercules machine, under the direct supervision of Bishop McQuaid.

The "Weldon" Apartment House, Greenfield, Mass.

A strictly up-to-date apartment house built of cement blocks made on the Hercules machine. The owner and builder, Mr. T. O. Wells, is a thorough believer in cement construction, and cement has been used throughout, even to the ovens and refrigerators.

Showing Handsome Effect of Cement Blocks used for Foundation and Retaining Walls.

The "Hercules" in Porto Rico.

Building Erected in St. Petersburg, Russia, with the Hercules Machine.

The Hercules in Russia.

The Hercules in Cuba.

Foundation Blocks in this building are 12″ high, 20″ thick and 40″ long.

The Hercules in Nova Scotia.

Masonic Temple, Sydney, N. S. Completed early in year of 1906. Geo. B. Low & Co., Halifax, N. S., Builders.

Commissary at the Works of the "Kosmos" Portland Cement Co., Kosmosdale, Ky.

Double House at Works of "Kosmos" Portland Cement Co., Kosmosdale, Ky.

Built of Hercules Stone by F. B. Rhoades, Wilmington, Ohio.

Residence Built of Hercules Stone, Seaford, Delaware.

Built of Hercules Stone by Benjamin & Clapper, Wolcott, N. Y.
W. F. Sharpe, Kellogg St., Syracuse, N. Y., Architect.

This Building was Erected in 1904 at Avon, N. Y.

Building Erected During 1905, Rochester, N. Y. Plain Face Design used Throughout.

Worswick Paving Co. Residence, Fresno, Calif.

Automobile House.

The effect of a plain belt course is plainly seen in this cut.

This auto house was erected of Hercules Stone during the spring of 1904. It is as handsome today as when first erected.

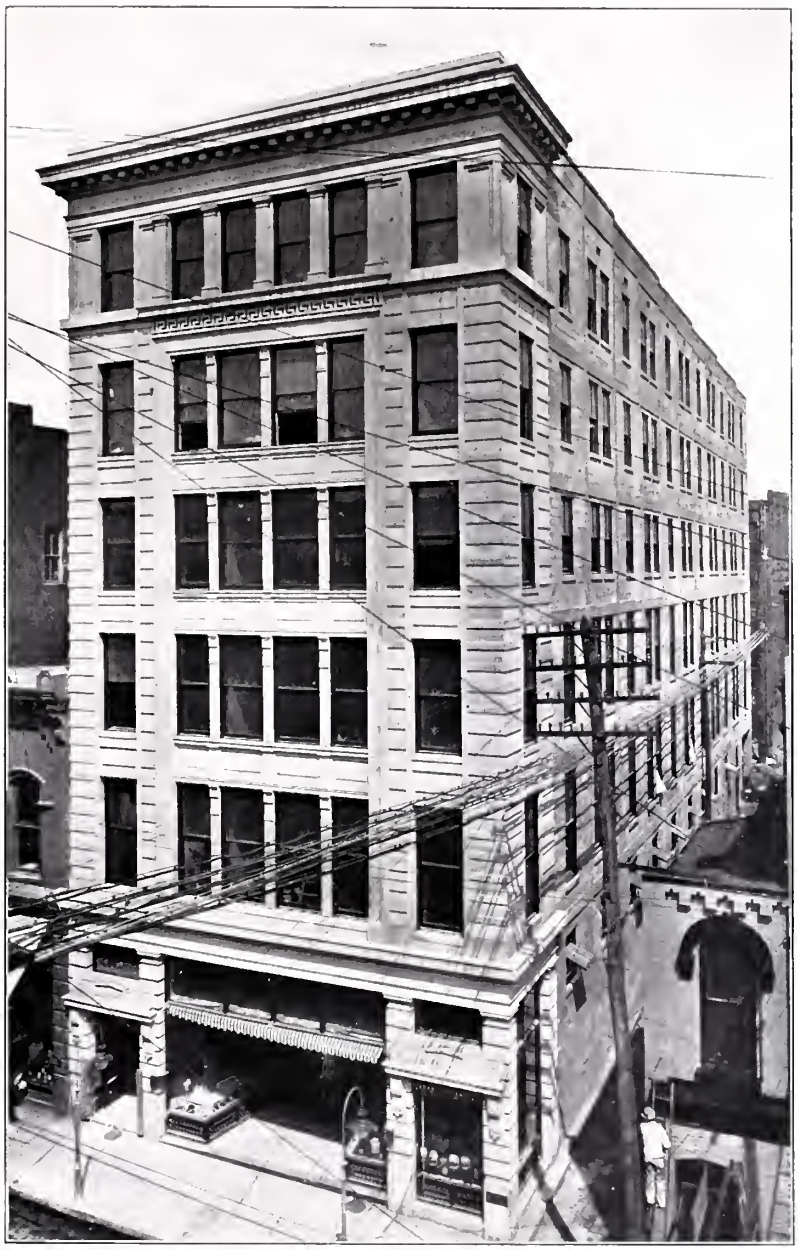
Concrete Blocks never require painting or repairing, and continue to grow stronger and better with age.

The Cement Block is invaluable for automobile garages where fire-proof construction is an important factor. This garage was built of Hercules Stone during the year of 1904.

Automobile Garage.

Automobile House.

The handsome effect of four and eight-inch courses are well brought out in this tasty little auto house. Erected during 1905 with the Hercules machine.



Van Deventer Office Building, Knoxville, Tenn., Erected During 1906 by the Oliver Co., W. H. Burke, Engineer.

In this notable building Hercules machines were used for making the concrete stone which was used for the side walls. The building is built upon a reinforced frame, the front and back walls being of monolithic construction. A mixture of water and cement carefully strained was applied to the front of the building after it was completed, giving it the exact appearance of smooth limestone. The structure is uniform in appearance, and has been greatly admired by all who have seen it.

Reports received from the Oliver Co. state that they are now using Hercules machines in filling an order for 130,000 blocks, to be used in a large building at Nashville, Tenn. When this work is completed the two Hercules machines purchased by them the latter part of 1905 will have produced over 240,000 blocks.

Restaurant Building of the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

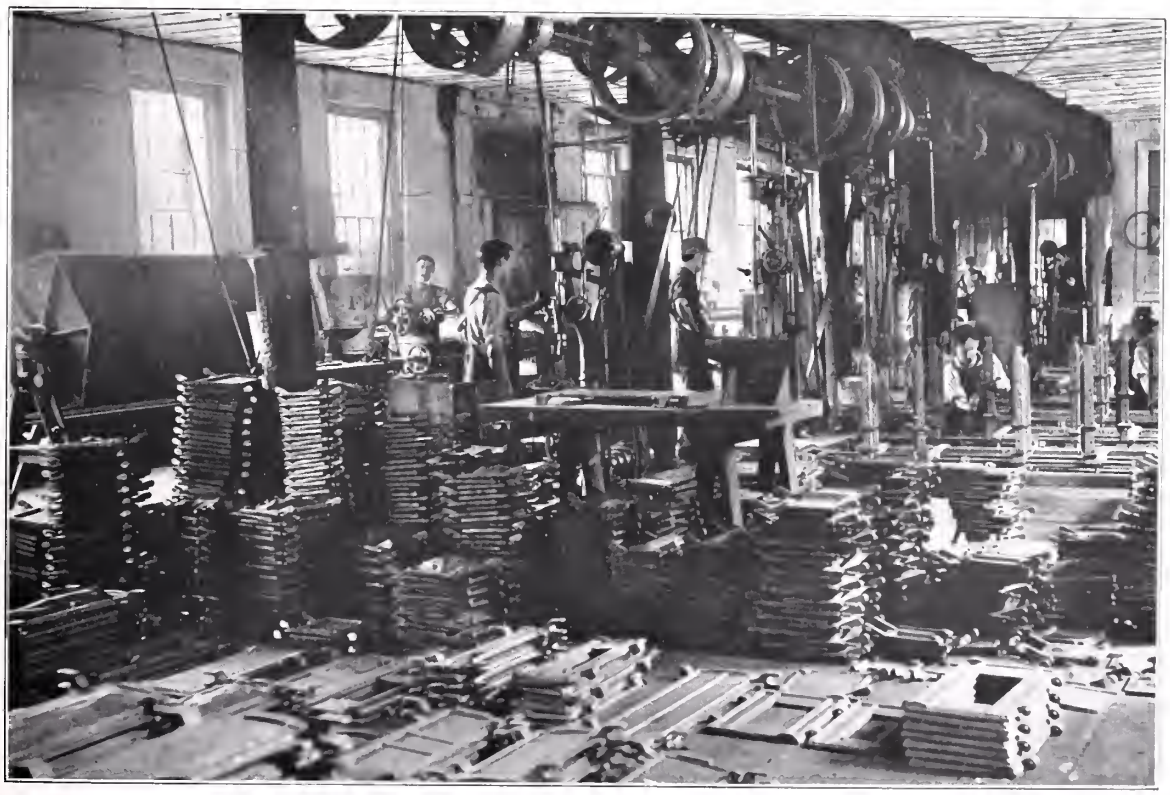
This building, 150′x 80′, is built of Concrete Blocks made on the Hercules Machine. It was erected early in the spring of 1905, and has given the highest satisfaction. Hercules Stone was specified after samples of stone made on various other makes of machines had been submitted. An extract received from the builder, Mr. John J. Turner, Amsterdam, N. Y., reads: "It is the universal verdict of several thousand men employed in and about the General Electric Company's shops that these are the finest Cement Blocks they have ever seen."

This is but one of several buildings erected of Hercules Cement Blocks for this well-known concern.

Gleason Tool Works, Rochester, N. Y.

The cement blocks in this building were not made on our machines. The Hercules, however, became absolutely necessary in order to properly produce the trimmings required.

View in Pattern Shop.



Assembling Department.

Description of Parts.

No.
187—Right L Arm.
188—Left L Arm.
180—Frame Side Rail.
181— " End Rail.
182— " Center Brace.
A—Main 1⅜″ Shaft.
183—Ratchet for Shaft.
184—Pawl.
185—Counter Weight.
186—Shaft Stop.
B—Main Shaft Collars.
C—End Door Rod.
D— " " " Collars.
189—Mould Plate Locking Clamps.
190—Face Plate Locker for Arm No. 188.
191— " " " " " " 187.
203—Small Face Plate Locker for 187 and 188.
E—Large Bolt for L Arms, Face Plate Lockers and Pawl.
F—Small Bolt for Small Collars D.
G— " " " Large Collars B and Handle Rods I and J.

No.
H—Adjuster Bolts for L Arms 187 and 188.
I—¾″ Handle Rod 3½′ long.
J—¾″ " " 7′ long.
K—Bolt for Mould Plate Locking Clamp No. 189.
L—Spreader Bolt for L Arms 187 and 188.
M—Convex End Door (order size wanted.)
N—Face Plate regulates height and length of stone.
O—Swinging Plate " width " " " "
P—Ends for Corner Stone, must match design of Face (order by size)
Q—Fractional Face Plate (order according to size and design required.)
R— " Swinging Plate (order according to size required.
S— " Dividers used with Plates Q and R.
T—Water Table Adjusters for regulating height of stone.
U—Clamp for use with Bay Windows and Circular Stone Plates.
V—Core (order to match Swinging Plate.)

Refer to this page when ordering parts.

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THE HERCULES
365
DAYS AHEAD
OF
THEM ALL
STANDS WITHOUT A PEER